JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
157, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,530—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1895.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

NO DENTIFRICE EQUALS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins ; or
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Pots.
For Preserving the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums, they have the Largest Sale of any Dentifrices.
Avoid Imitations, which are numerous and unreliable.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
B.V.I. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	R. G. Murray	28th ,,
			1896.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	4th Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Monle	11th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th ,,
B.V.I. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	1st Feb.
B.I. COROMANDEL	4139	W. Wheeler	8th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd ,,
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	29th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4139	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V. I. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	14th ,,
R. M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st ,,
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	R. G. Murray	4th April.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhin to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhlp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th October, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasovich	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1895

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Jan. '96.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Servic to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickes the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) o ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called a by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	30	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the ss. AGIAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
O. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 7, 1895

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. SINGAPORE ..... 14th Nov. 1895.
R. RUBATTINO ..... 12th Dec. 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Seascon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1895.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NAIRUNG," 2,862 Tons, Captain J. BULLOCK, R.N.R. will sail for CALCUTTA direct, on the 15th November, 1895.
Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.
For Freight and Passage apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,300 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accidents issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 12, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th November, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 16th November, at 9 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th November, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, about the 14th November, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about the 12th November, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,686 tons, about the 23rd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, about the 11th November, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th November, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS—MESSES. GRINDLAY & Co.

A SIMPLE OUTWARD APPLICATION

Will often Save the Trouble and Expense of a long course of Medicine. In cases of
RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO,
SCIATICA, SORE THROAT,
SPRAIN, CONTUSIONS,
COLD ON THE CHEST,
and similar Local Ailments,
A Specific will be found in

KEMP'S RHEUMATIKON,

an Invaluable Stimulating Liniment.
PRICE : Re. 1 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S HEART-LABELLED BRANDIES.

EXCEL ALL OTHER BRANDS !!

		Cash.		Credit.	
Special Invalid Brandy	per doz. Rs.	82	0	90	8
Fine Old Pale Cognac	,, ,,	52	8	58	8
Old Pale Cognac	,, ,,	45	8	51	0
Pale Cognac	,, ,,	39	8	44	0
Extra Special Liqueur	per bot. ,,	7	0	8	0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE ARMY

USE OUR
LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS
AND SODA WATER MACHINES,
IN BARRACKS,
ON THE MARCH,
IN CAMP,
IN PEACE,
AND IN WAR,
THEY WERE USED IN THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION,
IN THE BLACK HILLS AND IN THE CHIN HILLS.
THE SOLDIERS SWEAR BY THEM.

THE
SIRDARS CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

LADIES' SOLA HATS, TRIMMED	from Rs.	3-8
GENTLEMEN'S SUN HATS	,, ,,	4-8
SUN UMBRELLAS	,, ,,	4-0
RESAIS AND PILLOWS	,, ,,	5-0
TIFFIN BASKETS	,, ,,	2-8

LOWEST PRICES.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

NEW MILLINERY,

LATEST PARISIAN

NOVELTIES

NOW ON VIEW

INSPECTION INVITED.

BOMBAY.

LONG PAST THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE,

KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

Is a Remedy which has steadily, surely, and firmly GROWN into public favour, not forced on by extravagant advertisement and exaggerated statement. Throughout India it is recognized as the BEST preparation for the protection of the Hair from injurious climatic effects. It affords nourishment to the Scalp in a refreshing and cleanly form. We have reams of original Testimonials, and Orders reach us from all parts of the world from old customers who have used it in India.
PRICE : Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay

INDIAN REMEDIES FIRST IN INDIA.

A fine Tonic, invaluable to Europeans in this Climate, and specially prepared for Indian Use, is

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

A Scientific Combination of the finest Tonic and Stimulative Remedies known. Judiciously used this Medicine will be found thoroughly effective in restoring Nervous Waste and giving tone and energy to the system.
It is more certain in effect, more active and fresher than any Imported article, and is invaluable as a Household Remedy for daily use.
PRICE : Rs. 3 Per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Re. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

STEEL PIANOS.

MARCKS & Co., LD., of BOMBAY & POONA, beg to notify to the public on behalf of Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER of Leipzig. THE LARGEST PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER of the WORLD, that he has been building overstrung Pianos. Grands and Uprights with

STEEL FRAMES
AND
METAL WREST PLANKS,

for several years past, which has gained for his Instruments their present popularity as "THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD." As prominence is now being given to certain Pianos of a totally different make and construction, alleged to possess the same advantages claimed by Mr. Julius Bluthner for his Pianos, we respectfully request that Constituents would kindly write direct for the fullest information regarding these UNRIVALLED PIANOS, to his Sole Agents in India.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
or to the Sub Agents :—
MESSRS. T. E. BEVAN & Co., of Calcutta.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME.

WHAT more welcome present could be thought of than a hamper of choice CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"?

ORDERS NOW BOOKED FOR DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FREE OF ALL CHARGES TO THE RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.
HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN,
EXCELLENT FINISH,
AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

TO-DAY!
TO-DAY!!
TO-DAY!!!

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
ARE MAKING A SPECIAL DISPLAY
OF
NEW MILLINERY,
COMPRISING NEWEST LONDON AND PARIS STYLES.
INSPECTION INVITED.

KEEP AT BAY

The human foes in hot climate—the Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, Rheumatism, Gout, Stone in the Bladder, and Habitual Constipation by FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the only best and reliable weapon that can be recommended. Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12.
MADON, SONS & Co., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE, BOMBAY,

Under the distinguished patronage of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY SANDHURST.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,

19th, 21st., and 22nd November.

IN AID OF SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL, POONA.

Robertson's Popular Three-Act Comedy

"CASTE"

BY POONA AMATEURS.

To commence at 9 P.M.

Plan at Scandy and Co., Ld. Orchestra Stalls and Front Row Dress Circle, Rs. 3 Other Rows Dress Circle, Rs. 2, Back Seats, Rs. 1. Half-price to Back Seats only.

Naval and Military in uniform.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BOMBAY SMALL CAUSES COURT.

SUIT No. 316-2798 OF 1894.

AI RAJBAI, Widow .....Plaintiff.

VS.

ESMAIL KARMALLY and others .....Defendants.

THE SALE of the moveable PROPERTY herein will be CONTINUED THIS DAY, and the following days at 1 P.M., at KALBADEVI ROAD.

NOTICE.

THE RACE COURSE will be OPENED for training from THIS DAY. Owners and Trainers will be allowed to train their horses on payment of the usual fees for the season.

TOM LEMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. T. T. C.

Bombay, 11th November, 1895.

ANNUAL DINNER.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.

THE above will be held at the Club Rooms, Fitzgerald Hotel, Byculla, on SATURDAY, 16th November, at 7-30 P.M.

TICKETS; Rs. 4-8-0 to be had on or before 14th Inst. from

J. F. PENNOCK,
President, G. I. P. R., Parel.

AN EVENING ENJOYMENT.

Harmless, Interesting, and Marvellous.

PEARSE'S BOX OF

SCIENTIFIC ILLUSIONS.

Consisting of six Amusing and Instructive Toys, Ans. 6 only.

MADON, SONS & CO.,

23, HUMMUM STREST, FORT, AND

Opposite Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Carnac Road, Bombay.

KOLHAPUR AND S. M. C. AGRICULTURAL HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW OF 1896 TO BE HELD AT CHINCHLI.

THE SHOW will be held on the 31st January, 1896, and subsequent days, when Prizes varying from Rs. 5 to 125, will be awarded for the best Horses, Oxen, Sheep, Agricultural Implements, &c., exhibited under specified conditions. For prospectus and further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

K. K. WAIDYA,
Honorary Secretary, Chinchli Show.

Kolhapur, 8th November, 1895.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS BAI VALLAVAHU, widow of VASANJEE NANDJEE, deceased, and DEVJEE RAMJEE, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Vasanjee Nandjee, deceased, have contracted for the sale to Bai Hemcooverbai, widow and executrix of the late Seth Ramjee Madhavjee, of the premises hereinafter described, NOTICE is therefore hereby given on behalf of the purchaser that all persons having any claims or demands against or to the said premises either by way of inheritance gift sale mortgage lien lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims or demands, and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE PREMISES ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (comorised in and demised for a term of 999 years by a Lease granted by Government to the said Vasanjee Nandjee in or about the year 1881) admeasuring one thousand square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage or tenement and out buildings erected or standing thereon situate on the south side of Wardby Road within the Fort in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the north by the said Wardby Road on or towards the south by the open Esplanade granted on or towards the east by the house lately of Shamjee Jadowjee but at present of Goculdas Madhowjee and on or towards the west partly by the house of Doctor Cunha and partly by the Church now or formerly under erection which said premises are assessed by the Municipal Assessor under Ward No. 349 and Street No. 45 and are Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under New No. 16869 and were formerly in the occupation of the said Vasanjee Nandjee and are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendors—Dated this 9th day of November 1895.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Purchaser's Attornies.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

KOP'S BEER

(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street Fort, by order of Messrs. Wallace and Co., very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, hand some China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditcar's table and hanging kerosene lamps, first-rate oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of a gentleman proceeded up-country.

The above is on view

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Thorn Bank, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain household furniture made to order by "John Roberts," best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, &c., &c., the property of HERBERT GREAVES, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome French-polished plain household furniture made to order by 'Wimbridge' and English makers, best porcelainware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a large collection of choice and rare plants, consisting of valuable ferns, Japanese chrysanthemums, Poona standard roses, Ceylon palms, and many other flowers and shrubs, also Russian fowls and goats, &c., &c., the property of H. O. CAMPBELL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

A rare opportunity for sending Christmas presents to friends in Europe.

On dates to be fixed hereafter, Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 51, Meadow Street, Fort, the good will and whole of the stock-in-trade of the firm of Messrs. Mugondas and Jerandass, Multana Jewellers, consisting of embroideries, gold, silver, and silk works of Sind, Mooltan, Kutch, Madras Cashmere, Delhi and China, such as shawls dressing gowns, clock, handkerchiefs, cushions, table covers, curtains, Rampore chaddars, also silver and gold Delhi, Trichinopoly, Bangalore, Madras, Cashmere, Kuttack, Mooltan, Jeypore and Bombay jewellery of various designs, diamond, rubbies, sapphires, emeralds, pearls, turquoises, topazes, gold rings, and necklaces, sets of shirts' studs, ear studs and earrings, &c., gold and silver moonstones, jewellery, Kutch, Madras, Cashmere, Lucknow and Burmah, silverware, Tanjore, Cashmere, Benares and Lucknow copper, brass, and zinc wares, silver inlaid.

Persian, Malwa, Deccan, Agra, Multan, Cashmere, Mirzapore and Zanzibar carpets.

Bombay, Surat, Vizagapatam, Sind, Benares, and Jeypore work-boxes and toys.

Japanese vases, &c., Moorshedabad ivory toys, and Cashmere copper and gold gilt vessels of new varieties, Indian curiosites, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The public are requested to come and see the things as it is worth while a visit.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 11, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 sweet-toned sympathetic square pianoforte by S. Rose & Co., with steel and glass insulators.
2 cast-iron pipes, 12 bars iron, and 1 bundle iron tubes.
1 bottle corking machine.
1 flour mill.
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing-room sofas and chairs, marble table and teapoys, cabinet hatstand, dining table, single and double almyras, clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, meatsafe, arm and w thout arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. Manockjee Burjorjee Setna consisting of sofas, chairs, bedsteads, cupboards, copying press, copper utensils, silver utensils, silk sarees, shawl, &c.

On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Goolam Hoosein.

439 N. F. and C.—13347, 1 case 423 gross buttons.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 second-hand serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 light dog-cart.
1 rubber wheeled tricycle in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 10 BALES STRAWBOARDS AND 12 BALES CARDBOARDS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Jugginal Bhoolomal, Delhi, ex. s. Baroda.

1425—11-20—0 bales each 5 cwts. strawboards, 25+33 ins., 8, 12 and 16 ozs., and 2 lbs. per sheet.

And on account and at the risk of Raghavji Kersondas, ex Rheinfels—

13-9 R K 8388-8108—21 bales each 5 cwts. cardboards, 17½+22. 8 ozs.

ex. Drachenfels,

8139-59—21 bales each 5 cwts cardboards 22½ + 17½ 18 oz.

SALE OF 14 BALES GREY PRINTERS AND 10 BALES GREY CHUDDERS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Girjashanker Vajeshanker and on account and at the risk of Thacker Dossabhai Thankersey.

R	25, 82, 97, 98,	7 bales	2065	pieces grey printers	20
C	G 149, 167, 168	7 inches,	28 to 28½	yards No. 83.	
	83, 84, 101, 102,	7 bales	2051	pieces grey printers	20
	127, 148, 165	7 inches	28 to 28½	yards No. 89.	
4 bales	2000	chuddars	4 yards	35 inches	No. 225.
2 „	800	„	4½ „	38 „	No. 281.
1 „	300	„	5 „	40 „	No. 1000.
1 „	300	„	5½ „	42 „	No. 461.
2 „	1000	„	4 „	36 „	No. 201.

On THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Market Lines, next to the Crawford Markets, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glasware, a first-rate sweet-toned ebonized cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co., handsome harmonium, photographic camera, cooking stove, English, in box, bagatelle, table ornaments, China vases, table and hanging lamps, carpets, etc., the property of A. G. WARBURTON, Esq.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite the Tank, the remaining valuable stock-in-trade of Mr. Ebrahimjee Hasoojee, furniture merchant, closing his business, consisting of well-seasoned teak and blackwood furniture designed and executed by Madras carpenters under the owner's supervision, such as drawing-room suits, elegant chiffoniers suitable for big halls, mahogany revolving top office tables, elegant single and double almyras, brica-brac sofas, corner cabinets, easy and light chairs, ottomans, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES on the Breach Candy or Girgaum Road and on the Government House Road at Parel, outside the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction on the premises on the dates hereunder mentioned the undermentioned properties by order of the mortgagees, Cooverjee Moorarjee Ramjee Ebjee, and Narayenjee Ebjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Meghasham Essoba and Vassantrao Meghasham, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 27th day of October, 1892.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1895, at 4 p.m. LOT No. 1.

All that piece of ground together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,015 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 10 and 11, new Nos. 42 and 43, and new Survey No. 8051, and by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 184 and now under ward No. 131 and 182 (2), and street No. 544 and (2), and bounded on the east by Breach Candy Road aforesaid, on the west by the property of Moroba Damodherje, on the north partly by the property formerly of Sadanand Essoba, but now of the said Meghasham Essoba, and partly by the part of Pinjrapole, and on the south partly by the property of Moroba Damodherjee and partly by a passage, and which said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the said Meghasham Essoba and Vassantrao Meghasham, and their tenants.

On the SAME DAY at 5 P. M.—LOT No. 2.

All that piece of ground, with the dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy Road, on the west side thereof, in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 331 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Posim and Tax under old Nos. 10 and 11, new Nos. A-42 and A-42, old Survey Nos. 125, and 125 and new Survey No. 2-8051, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 351, then under No. 318, and now under street Nos. 546 and 548 and ward No. 183, and bounded on the east by the Breach Candy Road, on the west and south by the property of the late Essoba Damodherjee, and now of Meghasham Essoba, and on the north by the property belonging to the Trustees of Pinjrapole, and the same have been in the occupation of the tenants.

On THURSDAY, the 21st day of November, 1895, at 4 p. m.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of ground, with a cudjan shed standing thereon, situate at Parel, on the Government House Road, admeasuring 3,170 square yards or thereabouts part of which is Government land and part of which is Inam land, and bounded on the east by the Parel Road leading to Government House, on the west by the property of Goverdhan, on the north by the property of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, and on the south by the propery of Moroba Damodherjee, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 224, and which Government land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 16816, old Survey No, and new survey No. 1-2689, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Megasham Essoba and Vassantrao Meghasham and their tenants and used as a buffalo shed, and assessed by the Municipality at present under street No. 5.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

One cutter rigged yacht with sail, ballast complete as she at present lies at Sewri Bunder, for particulars apply to CRAWFORD & Co.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 11, 1895.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RUNNING OF THE UP AND DOWN SOUTH-EAST MAIL TRAINS BETWEEN RAICHORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Public are advised that the Breach at the Seena River having been repaired, the Notice dated the 14th ultimo, is CANCELLED, and the Up South-East Mail Train will not on and from To-day halt for the Night at Sholapore, but will run through according to the time published in the Company's Guide, and in the Time Tables posted up at all Stations.

The delay to the Down South-East Mail Train owing to Passengers, &c., having to cross the Seena River in Boats, no longer continues.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th November, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH BOOKING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF GOODS AND COACHING TRAFFIC.

THE public are advised in CONTINUATION of the NOTICE dated the 15th October last, in which the resumption of THROUGH BOOKING of PASSENGERS, LUGGAGE and PARCELS was notified that the breaks on the Line between MOROL and GUNGAPUR having been repaired, the Through Booking of all descriptions of Goods Traffic, Live-Stock, Horses, carriages, etc., is resumed on and from TO-DAY.

Passengers can now go through without transhipment.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th November, 1895.

NOTICE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

FRESH FRUITS, Fish, Vegetables, Provisions, etc., sent to Out-stations. Dates, Apricots, and Walnuts, each 3 annas per lb.

TUKINA, Bazaar-supplier,
Khara Kua, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is herepy given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on MONDAY, the 18th day of November, 1895, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of obtaining the assent required by paragraph (b) of Section 225 of the Indian Company's Act 1882 to the Corporation's being registered under that Act.

By Order of the Board,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 8th November, 1895.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Undersigned at his house, on the Girgaum Back Road, Bhatwadi Lane, opposite Sir Mangaldass' Bungalow, on SUNDAY, the 24th day of November, 1895, from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M., for the supply of RATIONS CLOTHING, &c., for the Inmates of the Institution for a period of one year from 1st February, 1896.

Further information may be obtained and samples of the required Articles seen on personal application to the Undersigned, and Printed Copies of Tenders can be had between the hours of 7-30 and 9 A.M. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, on payment of a fee of one R pee.

The Managing Committee of the Reformatory do not ind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
BABA LAXMON,
Secretary, D. S. I, & R. Institution.

Bombay, 28th October, 1895.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS, KATHIAWAR RACES.—1896.

W. I. T. C. Rules of Racing.

1ST DAY, TUESDAY, 7TH JANUARY, 1896.

THE BREEDERS' STAKES.—Rs. 199. For all maiden Cutch and Kathiawar bred Horses, 3 and 4 years old. Weight for age. Entrance Rs. 5.

2. THE AGENCY CUP.—Rs. 400. For all Arabs and Bombay Country-breds. Weight for age and class, raised 2lbs. 1 Mile.

3. THE JAMNAGAR GRAND NATIONAL.—Rs. 500. A Steeplechase for all horses English and Colonials, 12st. Arabs and Country-breds 10st. 7lbs. About 2½ miles.

4. THE KATHIAWAR HUNT STEEPLECHASE.—Rs. 199. For all galloways, 14 hands and under. 14 hands to carry 11st. 7lbs. Weight for Inches, About 2 Miles.

5. THE BHAVNAGAR CUP.—Rs. 500. For all Cutch and Kathiawar bred horses. Weight for age. 1 Mile.

6. THE KUMAR SAHEB OF PALITANA'S CUP.—Rs 199. For all Cutch and Kathiawar bred galloways. 13-3 and under 13-3 to carry 11st. Weight for Inches. 6 Furlongs.

2ND DAY, THURSDAY, 9TH JANUARY, 1896.

1. THE DHROL CUP.—Rs. 199. For all maiden Country bred galloways. 13-3 and under 13-3 to carry 10st. 7lbs. weight for inches.

2. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.—Rs. 300. For all maiden Arabs and Kathiawar Country-breds. Weight for age. 1 Mile.

3. THE WADHWAN CUP.—Rs. 300. For all horses that have never won a race of the value of Rs. 199. Weight for age and class, raised 2lbs. R. C.

4. THE KOTDA CUP.—Rs. 199. For all galloways. 14 hands and under. 14 hands to carry English and Colonials. 11st. 7lbs. Arabs 11st. Country-breds 10st. 7lbs. Weight for Inches. 6 Furlongs.

5. THE CHALLENGE SHIELD.—For all horses the property of residents in Kathiawar.

6. THE MORVI CHALLENGE CUP.—Rs. 1,000, to be won two successive years to become the property of the winner, with Rs. 500. For all Kathiawar Country-breds. Weight for age. 1 Mile.

3RD DAY, SATURDAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1896.

1. THE DIWAN'S PURSE.—Rs. 199. A handicap for all Kathiawar Country-breds. 1 Mile.

2. THE WHITTLE CUP.—Rs. 99. For all Arab and Country-bred galloways. 13-3 and under, that have never won Rs. 49. 13-3 to carry 11st. Weight for Inches. Bombay Country-breds allowed 7lbs. 3 Furlongs.

3. THE JUNAGAD CUP.—Rs. 300. A handicap for all horses. R. C.

4. THE RAILWAY PLATE.—Rs. 199. A Steeplechase for all Arabs and Bombay Country-breds. To carry 11st. 7lbs. Galloways allowed 7lbs. About two Miles.

5. THE PONY CHALLENGE CUP.—For galloways 13-3 and under, the property of residents in Kathiawar.

6. THE CUTCH CUP.—Rs. 500. A handicap for all Cutch and Kathiawar bred horses. 1 Mile.

7. THE NOWORNEVER STAKES.—Rs. 199. For all horses beaten at the Meeting. To carry English and Colonials 12st. Country-breds 10st. Arabs 9st. 7lbs. Galloways allowed 7lbs. ½ Mile.

PENALTIES AND ALLOWANCES.

Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs. Subject to Rule 64 W. I. T. C.

Maidens allowed 7 lbs. (except in Challenge Shield).

In Agency Cup and Aga Khan's Purse Kathiawar bred horses are allowed 7lbs.

Winners are penalized as follows:—

In Jamnagar Grand National and Railway Plate once 7lbs., twice 10lbs., oftener 14lbs., of races value Rs. 500 and over 7lbs. of Rs. 1,000 and over 10lbs. extra in addition.

IN AGENCY CUP.—Kathiawar Hunt Steeplechase, and Kotda Cup. Once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs., of races value Rs. 500 and over to carry 7lbs., of Rs. 1,000 and over 10lbs. extra in addition.

IN MORVI CHALLENGE CUP.—Once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., of oner 10lbs., winner of Bhavnagar Cup or aggregate of Rs. 1,000 to carry 7lbs. in addition

IN BHAVNAGAR CUP AND KUMAR SAHEB OF PALITANA'S CUP.—Once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs.

SCALE OF ENTRANCES.

For Races Value.	1st Entry.	2nd Entry.	3rd Entry.
Rs. 99	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 15
„ 199	„ 10	„ 15	„ 20
„ 250 and 300	„ 14	„ 25	„ 30
„ 400 and 500	„ 20	„ 30	„ 40

HANDICAPS.

	1st Entry.	2nd Entry.	3rd Entry.	Acceptance.
Rs. 199	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 15	Rs. 5
„ 250 and 300	„ 10	„ 20	„ 25	„ 5
„ 400 and 500	„ 10	„ 20	„ 30	„ 10

1st Entries close, 15th November, 1895.
2nd Entries close, 15th December 1895.
3rd Entries close, 1st January 1896.
½ Entrances to second horse.

A. W. FORBES,
Honorary Secretary, Kathiawar Races.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Falker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Falker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

ALSO COPAIBA.—Prescribed by Doctors, because, not being made of Gelatine, there is no Stomach disturbance.

Sold by all First Class Chemists in India.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HAYDON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Money received on fixed deposit at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY GORDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
VISRAM, C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum: 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

SPERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople. Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna. Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ½ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
„ „ „ for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.	
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON	
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.	
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO	
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.	
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.	
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.	
HAMBURG.	PEKING.		

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under:—

12 Months ..... 3½ per cent.
6 Months ..... 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh.

CORRESPONDENTS.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,475
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	15 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.c.	169
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£14 to 15
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£19½	6 pr. ct.	360

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	£20 xd
Anglo-Indian Jute Mills & W Co. Ld (Barrackpore)	1,345	100	100	Nil	50
Bombay United	871	00	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	495
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	80	1,540
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	710
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	985
Coimbatoore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	675
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs15	705
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	640
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	700
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	42
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	70
Hingangha Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,000	500	500	25	[680
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	455
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,275 xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	560
Jaffer Ally	800	500	500	Nil	235
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	190
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,060 xd
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandelsh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	740
Kasturchand Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	800
Kurla	2,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	260
Loopchand	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lord Reay Mfg					
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	990
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	980
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	325
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,220
Mazagon	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	155
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.70	2,220 xd
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 / 50}	{250 / 50}	dvd	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 90	550
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs ...	415
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,385
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	725
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,000 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,335 xd
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	1,040
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	825
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	332½
Sun Mills. Ld	1,200	250	250	dv Rs 15	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	370
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	625
Tarsdon and Alliance	2,000	50	500	dvd Rs30	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venkatshunker Lukhmidas Spinner C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	695
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	505

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G I P R. Consolidated Stock	...	2100	all	5 p. c.	2,800
B.B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	529

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Ld	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14	225
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	500	250	250	25	147½
Bombay Cotton Brech's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150 xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	12	140
Colaba	600	200	200	12	190
East India	500	1,888	1,880	dvd Rs15	325 xd
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 6	84 xd
French	150	8,500	500	80	1,090
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	510 xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	30	43
Khangaum	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	125
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	240	450	450	30	480
Manohar Printing and Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	300	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mercantile	300	300	500	53	120
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	92½ xd
New Bengal	3,125	400	400	Nil	345
Nusserwanjee Maneckjee	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Beras	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	490 xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	125
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,225
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Surab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	377	200	all	16	200
Volkart	...	1,000	1	12	810
				dvd Rs35	1,050 xd

MISCELLANEOUS

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750 / ...}	100	100	15 / 74	365
Back Bay Bathing	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile Embay & Burma Trading Corporation	15,000	100	100	10	132
Do. New Issue	500	2,500	1,500	300	5,800
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	375	625	75	1,460
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	100	100	dvd 1½	60
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	50	1,660
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	5 pr. ct.	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,80	250	250	12	220
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	8 pr. ct.	340
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	17
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	20 pr. ct.	140
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	21	352
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	30	200
Mazoks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Nil	...
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	155
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	200	...	60
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	50	10 pr. ct.	162½ xd
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	100	½	103
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000	dvd Rs22	495
Treasher & Co	2,000	500	100	9	150
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	25	60	1,105
Tulsidas & Co	9,200	28	100	7	113
				dvd Rs1½	27½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Indian Gold	Rs.	27-12 Nom.
Old Leaf	,,	28 ,,
Fields, Bar Gold, old	,,	27-10 ,,
Do. do. new	,,	27-8
Australia bar Gold	,,	27-11
Bombay bar Gold	,,	27-10
Sovereigns	,,	17-14
Do. Dragons	,,	17-13
Silver T	,,	96
Do. TT	,,	96-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Matriculation Examination commences.
Transport Dilwara sails on her homeward voyage.
Promenade Concert, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, "All-day of Prayer"—Sessions, 7 a.m., 1 p.m., and 5-45 p.m., conducted by Evangelist David.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Henry Bolckow entered and the steamer Rajpootana left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Clyde left the dock on Saturday.

MUNICIPAL AUDITOR.—Mr. James Douglas, auditor, Colaba Land and Mill Company, is a candidate for the office of auditor of Municipal accounts, in place of Mr. Ardasir Framjee Moos, deceased.

RIDING ACCIDENT—Mr. Smith, residing at Walkeshwar, was, on Friday morning, riding on the Kennedy Sea Face, when he was thrown from his horse, but fortunately escaped injury. The animal was subsequently secured in the Fort.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A TINDAL.—On Friday night Bheeva Bapoo, the tindal of a prow, now lying in the Prince's dock, was letting himself down by a rope from the dock wall in to his prow, when he suddenly let go the hold and fell on his back on the gang-way of the craft, sustaining a fracture of the right thigh bone. He is now a patient in the J. J. Hospital.

THE CHINCHLI SHOW.—We publish an advertisement in another column, from which it will be seen that the Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country Agricultural, Horse and Cattle show for 1896 will be held at Chinchli on the 31st January next. Those interested in the exhibition would do well to send for the prospectus, which can be obtained from the honorary secretary.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant Medical College Library, at 4-30 p.m., to-morrow. Business: (1) The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed; (2) Dr. Jal. S. B. Vakil will be proposed a member of the Society; (3) A paper on Psoriasis by Dr. B. Godinho; (4) To transact such other business as may be brought before the Society by the secretaries.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March.....Light Infantry.....Kral.
Overture.....La Fille Du Regiment.....Donizetti.
Valse.....Bianca.....H. Laurent.
Selection.....Elisir D'Amore.....Donizetti.
Quadrille.....The Cologne.....C. Coote.
Galop.....From Und Heller.....Faust.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLING TRADING COMPANY.—As a consequence of certain lectures delivered in Bombay by one of the representatives of this company, on the encouragement and advancement of all Indian, English and foreign technical arts and handicrafts, it is now proposed to open a business under the above style and designation. The full scope of the avowed intentions will be understood from the prospectus, which can be obtained from the secretary and treasurer, Indian Travelling Co., Byculla, Bombay.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Mr. Cursetji Rustomji prosecuted Rama, a Hindu domestic servant, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, on a charge of theft. The accused systematically removed money from the complainant's coat pocket when the garment was hung on a peg in his bed-room. The offence continuing for many days, marked money was kept in the pocket, and before accused attempted to leave the premises he was searched, and a marked rupee was found on him. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE.—Shortly after 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in a stable, belonging to Gocouldas Cooverji, and occupied by Kalidas Jootha, at Kalbadevie Road. Immediately after the alarm was raised, the Pydhownie steamer, under Mr. Wilson, followed by the Fort engine, was promptly on the spot, but they were not used, as the flames were extinguished before their arrival. The cause of the fire was attributed to a lighted biddee being thrown amongst a quantity of grass, which got itself ignited, and hence the alarm. The stable is insured. The damage is nominal.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN OLD WOMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner held an inquest, on Saturday, at the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Rosalina, a Goanese woman, aged sixty years, residing in the room of a chawl at Churney Wady. The deceased was emaciated and subsisted on charity from the church. On Sunday, the 3rd instant, she was returning home from church when, in front of her room, she fainted and fell down, sustaining a contused wound on the left side of her face and laceration in the inner side of the cheek, caused by the teeth having penetrated it. She was conveyed to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, where low fever and exhaustion followed, and she died on Saturday morning. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

THE STORY OF AN OPIUM-EATER.—Police Jamedar No. 3, doing duty at Byculla, was, on Friday midnight, going his rounds along the Hunsraj Lane, Byculla, when he noticed a man lying on the road in an unconscious state, and conveyed him to the J. J. Hospital, where, on examination, it was ascertained that he had sustained a serious wound at the back of the head. He was admitted into the hospital, and regained his consciousness the next morning, when he told the police that on Friday night he was going along the road, when he was seized with a fit, and falling down, became unconscious. He did not know what happened afterwards, until he came to himself in the hospital The police, on enquiry, ascertained that the man was suffering from a weak brain, and was addicted to opium. He is now lying in the hospital under treatment.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—About half-past 7 o'clock, on Thursday evening, one Alleji Kareem, a Mahomedan labourer, aged twenty-five, residing in the premises of Hassanabad, Mount Road, Mazagon, while at work in the Khoja Jammatkhana, at Khadak, was extensively burnt all over his body by his clothing catching fire from a tumbler buttee. It appears that the deceased was filling in a tumbler buttee, but instead of pouring in cocoanut oil, he poured in kerosine oil by mistake, with the result that the oil suddenly got ignited, the tumbler burst, and the deceased was burnt so seriously that the skin in many places was peeled off and was hanging in shreds. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died, on Saturday night, at 11 o'clock. At an inquest held by the coroner, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of the deceased, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death from burns.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—The following gentlemen are appointed by the University to conduct the Matriculation examination, which begins, to-day, at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, and Karachi:—Professors M. Macmillan, R. H. Gunion, W. H. Sharp, and Messrs. W. Doderet and H. Page, in English; Mr. H. W. Bhadgamkar, in Sanskrit; Mr. E. B. Raikes, in Latin; Shams-ul-Ulama Mirza Hairat, in Arabic; Dustoor Darab Peshotan Sanjana, in Persian; Mr. J. E. Davar, in French; Dr. A. G. Viegas, in Portuguese; Mr. B. V. Joshi, in Marathi; Mr. D. D. Mehta, in Gujarati; Messrs. M. N. Mehta and G. K. Gokhle, in History and Geography; Messrs. D. H. Dustoor and P. R. Bhandarkar, in Elementary Science; and Messrs. G. V. Kurkaray, J. A. Dalal, R. S. Athavle, and B. J. Naik, in Arithmetic, Algebra, and Euclid. The Bombay male candidates are asked to be present at the mandap, which is put up beside the Wodehouse Bridge, near the Cooperage, and the female candidates at the University Library, at 1-30 p.m., to-day.

AN APPLICATION REFUSED.—On Saturday morning, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Manmohan, vakeel, appeared on behalf of Mr. Dinshaw Edulji, employed in the Customs Department, and applied for a summons against Mr. Harrington, an assistant in the Bombay Tramway Company, charging him with an assault. Mr. Manmohan said that his client entered a tramcar, and as all the seats were fully occupied, he stood at the rear end. The conductor told him to get down, and Mr. Harrington, who was also standing by his side, said that as there was no room in the car, he must get down. Complainant did not know that accused was an officer of the company, and hence told him not to interfere. The accused got vexed, and pushed him rather strongly. He very nearly fell down, and as he clung to one of the posts of the car, fortunately, he was not hurt. The magistrate refusing to grant a summons, remarked that such complaint, if addressed to the company, would be dealt with departmentally.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Marcellines Pereira, aged twenty-one, a butler in the service of Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia, residing at "Lowji Castle," was charged with theft as a servant in respect of silk handkerchiefs, a bottle of Crawford whiskey, and sundry other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 10-8, the property of his master. Mr. Quadros appeared for the complainant. From the evidence given by Mr. Rustomji Pestonji Karkaria, a friend of the complainant, it appears that some days ago Mrs. Wadia missed from her bunch of keys the key of the almyra. Subsequently the almyra was opened, when she discovered some silk handkerchiefs and other articles missing. On Friday morning, Mrs. Wadia went into the godown and found a bottle of whiskey missing. She made inquiries, and on searching the accused's box recovered the stolen articles. The accused was then made over to the police. Accused, who had been in the service of the complainant for the last three years, admitted the offence, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

FATAL FALL.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Old Nagpada, touching the death of a Mahomedan woman, named Fatma, aged twenty-seven, the wife of one Sheik Adam Sheik Cassum, lately a clerk to Messrs W. and A. Graham & Co., agents for the Anchor Line of steamers. The deceased resided with her husband on the second storey of a house at the Old Nagpada, and had been subject to epileptic fits for the last fourteen or fifteen years, which came on twice or thrice a month. On Friday last, about 2. p.m., deceased was leaning over the railings of the chawl in her house, and was calling out to someone on the first floor, when she accidentally lost her balance, and fell over the railings on to the stone pavements at the bottom of the chawl, sustaining injuries to her head. She was picked up unconscious, and taken upstairs, where she was attended to by a medical gentleman, who was summoned there, but Fatma never came to herself again, and died, at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning. The medical evidence went to show that death was caused by the compression of the brain, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

DEATH OF AN INSANE MAN.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, on view of the body of Gocouldas Vasonji, a Hindu, aged about fifty-one, residing with his nephew at Byculla For the last ten or twelve years deceased had been insane, and had been confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba on four or five occasions, the last occasion of his confinement being about eleven months ago. About 8 o'clock, on Friday evening, he was not in the house, but as he used to return home at late hours, his nephew took no notice of his absence. Shortly after midnight on that day a policeman, while walking over the Byculla Bridge, heard someone breathing very heavily, and on going in the direction from which the sound appeared to emanate, the sepoy saw the deceased lying on his back on the road in an unconscious state, and bleeding from a wound on the right side of the head. The sepoy conveyed the deceased in a victoria to the J. J. Hospital, where the nephew came on the following morning and identified him as his uncle, Gocouldas. Deceased was treated in the hospital, but he did not recover consciousness, and died, at 9 o'clock, on the following morning. The house surgeon was of opinion that death was due to fracture of the base of the skull. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict that death of the deceased was caused by the fracture of the base of the skull, but under what circumstances such fracture was caused there was no evidence to show.

ALLEGED BURGLARY BY A GOLDSMITH.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Flemming charged a goldsmith, named Gangaram, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 510, the property of Aurabai, a woman, residing at Baboolnath. On Friday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, the prosecutrix, who is a hawker in glass bangles, left her house after securing the door with a lock to go about the town to sell bangles. On her return home, about two hours afterwards, she found the door open, the lock and a file lying near the threshold, and on entering the room discovered that her box had been broken open, some of the clothes shown about the room, and the ornaments stolen. She reported the matter to Inspector Flemming, and gave that officer the name of the accused as the person against whom she rested her suspicion because he was the only person present in the room when she placed the ornaments in the box that morning. She further stated that she knew the accused to be a servant in the employ of a Marwaree goldsmith, near the French Bridge, that she called him to her house in the morning to fix some pearls in her ear ornament, and that he saw her placing the ornaments in the box. Inspector Flemming accompanied the prosecutrix to the Marwaree's shop at the French Bridge, and arrested the accused there. Upon subsequent inquiries Inspector Flemming ascertained that, during the absence of the prosecutrix, accused was seen knocking about the premises by a police ramosee. Mr. Flemming asked the magistrate for a remand to enable the police to recover the stolen property. The magistrate, after recording the evidence of the prosecutrix and a witness, remanded the case to the 16th instant.

PENALTY FOR MAKING A FALSE COMPLAINT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, one Khaty, a Mahomedan woman, residing at Falkland Road, was charged, at the instance of Constable Parret, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with theft of a watch and chain, of the collective value of Rs. 10, belonging to Rusool Sydoola. The complainant, who was in the habit of visiting the accused at her residence, went to her on Thursday night and demanded some money. The accused refused to comply with the demand; whereupon complainant kicked up a row, and a large crowd of people collected near the house. The police appeared on the scene, took the complainant into custody, and after making an inquiry allowed him to go with a caution that he should not create any further disturbance. On the following morning, complainant charged the accused before the police with the theft of a watch and chain. The police took accused into custody, and recovered the watch and chain from a Marwaree, with whom it had been pledged by the accused for Rs. 2-8. The accused, in her defence, stated that she had pledged the watch with the consent of the complainant, who was in need of money. This was not the first time that the watch was pledged with the Marwaree, but the same watch had been pawned and redeemed by her on two previous occasions. The charge brought against her was false and malicious. The Marwaree, with whom the watch had been pledged by the accused on previous occasions, being questioned by the court, bore out the statement. The complainant denied having consented to pledge the watch. The magistrate, however, on the evidence disbelieved the complainant, and fined him Rs. 20 for making a false complaint, and ordered the fine, if recovered, to be awarded to the accused as compensation.

CHARGE OF CHEATING A PILGRIM.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, one Ragboo Vithoo, a Hindu, was brought under a warrant, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, on a charge of cheating Numdally Liddad, a native of Central Asia, in respect of Rs. 100. Mr. Sealy defended the accused. The complainant's story was that he arrived in Bombay a few days ago *en route* to Mecca, and put up at a Moosafarkhana at Grant Road. On the 4th instant, about noon, he met the accused in company of two Pathans at the Olliwant Bridge, when accused showed him a piece of brass, representing it to be of gold, and asked complainant to buy it for Rs. 100. Complainant, thinking it to be a good bargain, purchased it and paid Rs. 100 in cash on the spot. Immediately after the money had been paid, complainant tested "the piece of gold" by rubbing it on a stone, and discovering it to be of brass, at once caught hold of the accused and demanded the return of the money, when accused passed the money to the two Pathans, who at once decamped. Complainant then took the accused to a policeman, and the latter took them to his European officer, who referred complainant to a magistrate. Complainant, in his cross-examination by Mr. Sealy, stated that he had never seen gold before, and that was the reason why he took this black brass piece to be gold. He thought the piece of gold would serve him on his pilgrimage as ready cash. He had a companion with him, but he did not attempt to arrest the absconding Pathans. The accused denied the offence, and stated that on the day in question he was standing at the door of the Byculla Factory, near the Ollivant Bridge, when complainant and another man came there and demanded some money from him, which he refused. Complainant then caught hold of him and asked him to buy this piece of brass, representing it to be of gold. He refused to do so, whereupon complainant took him before the police and brought a false charge against him. His Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that there were so many improbabilities in the story told by the complainant that he could not believe it, and therefore discharged the accused.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET'S retreat for women inebriates has (we are told) "proved a great success." The Duxhurst Sanatorium is in future, it appears, to be available for a poorer class of patients than contemplated in the original scheme. Another retreat is to be provided for patients who can pay from three to five guineas a week.

THE Spanish Government invite tenders for the construction of a floating dock and for a dredger at the new naval port of Subic, in the Philippine Archipelago.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES do not delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Rs. 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Pilgrim Ships Bill will come up for consideration during the Calcutta Session, and any evidence that can be quoted in favour of the view that the Indian authorities already look most jealously after the health of the *hajis* will be very valuable. "The mischievous recommendations of the Paris Conference have already been partly neutralised, but, writes the *Pioneer*, the re-appearance of cholera in Egypt and Russia may possibly result in a fresh outcry against India. This country is held to be responsible, by certain medical theorists, for every cholera epidemic in Europe, and our pilgrims in particular are charged with spreading the disease. It is alleged that they carry it from Bombay to Mecca, and that thence it is conveyed to the shores of the Mediterranean, to Asia Minor, Turkey, and Southern Russia. As Indian experts are well aware the cholera outbreaks in the Hedjaz are not due to imported cases from India. They arise either locally, owing to the insanitary conditions obtaining on the road to Mecca and in the sacred city itself, or spring from the island of Camaran, the quarantine-station of Jeddah. The apathy of the Turkish officials has made Camaran a breeding-ground of cholera; and we have the testimony of Mahomedan gentlemen from India, who have made the *Haj*, as to the horrors of the island. The camping-ground has become saturated with cholera poison; drinking water is scarce and of more than doubtful quality; and the wretched pilgrims suffer severely during their enforced stay. If every ship with a clean bill of health from Bombay were exempt from quarantine hundreds of lives would be saved yearly. But the Porte is obstinate and it seems almost impossible to effect sanitary reforms at Camaran.

WE learn that the East Coast Railway wagon ferry over the Godavery will propably be in full working order by February or March, thus obviating the break of bulk that is now necessary in traffic between Bezvada and Cocanada. Latest advices state that the ferry barges are complete and the steamers are having their names put on, which looks like "business." The merchants of Kistna and Godavery will be immensely glad to hear this news, we have no doubt; for the one thing that his troubling them about the East Coast Railway is this break of bulk in crossing the Godavery River. A wagon ferry worked well at Sukkur for a long time and there is no reason why it should not fulfil all requirements at Godavery Ferry.

AN interesting collection, illustrating the dyeing and printing of cotton, wool, and silk, as practised in the Punjab, has just been completed for the Imperial Institute at London by Mr. F. H Andrews Principal of the Mayo School of Art, at the request of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. The collection comprises a complete series of colours applied to the three materials, specimens of dye stuffs, and examples of quaint Punjabi knot dyeing and hand-block printing in their various stages. Practical value is added by notes descriptive of the various processes employed in the production of the colours. A set of carefully executed drawings in black and white by Mr. Andrews, of dyers at work, accompanies the collection, which should form a valuable addition to the economic section of the Imperial Institute.

IT is encouring for the prospects of an improved fruit-supply to know that a satisfactory pear has been raised at the Saharanpur Government Garden. The tree comes from California. There are some half a dozen specimens in the Saharanpur plantation, well grown healthy-looking trees. This year for the first time some of them bore fruit; one giving a large crop. The pears are said by those who have tasted them to be excellent though not, of course, rivalling the prize pears of Kulu. Another new fruit was obtained during the year. This was the persimmon of Japan. The fruit of the persimmon bush has an appearance of something between tomato and a pomegranate, a consistency of something between a loquat and a medlar. The Japanese are very fond of it.

MR. J. B. FULLER, whose temporary employment in Egypt we have previously announced, has joined his appointment at Cairo. The chief mission with which he is charged is, we learn, the preparation of a programme or working plan for the survey and re-settlement of those tracts of which a re-adjustment of rent is required. These are matters on which Mr. Fuller's experience in the Central Provinces, in which the measurement and field assessment of an area five times the size of Egypt was successfully carried out, makes him specially competent to advice. If his success in Egypt is as great as it has been in India, Lord Cromer will not regret his choice. The term of Mr. Fuller's mission expires in July, 1896, when he will we presume, return to the North-Western Provinces.

As time is close at hand, it may be useful to remind intending competitors at the Meerut meeting of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association, that all entry rolls should reach Simla by the 10th inst.

OVER eighty people dined at the N. W. P. Club on Wednesday night, the guests of the evening being Sir Antony MacDonnel and the Hon'ble Mr. Cadell. Sir John Edge, Chief Justice, presided. There were no speeches, the only toast proposed being that of the Queen.

THE son of Lieutenant-Colonel Mahomed Akram Khan, the Envoy at Kabul, who was wounded at the same time that his father was killed, has succumbed eventually to the injuries received from the assassin's revolver. His body like his father's has been brought into Kurram.

THE status of Burma as an Indian Province is not likely to be raised until Parliament re-assembles, as a short Act will be needed before the Chief Commissioner can assume the title and dignity of a Lieutenant-Governor. The Government of India recommended this change so far back as 1887.

THOSE who were brought to take an interest in the Indian horse-breeding controversy in the days of Mr. Hallen, will note that the poor Norfolk Trotter is being foresaken more and more now "Robin is away." The one class with which that once officially fostered horse is still popular, writes the local paper, is the zemindar of the N.-W. Provinces, whose propossessions must not be allowed to count until he has got beyond the point of judging a horse simply by his bulk and crest. The Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, noticing the preference of the natives for these horses, says laconically "the commonest and most ill-shaped are the greatest favourites." In the North Punjab, on the other hand, breeders have quite different opinions, and it is stated that the English thoroughbred is the horse in "by far the greatest request" among them. The Superintendent there says that he is constantly getting spontaneous request from the districts for more thoroughbreds, and that he could easily place out ten or more horses of this class at once if he had them. From the point of view of the scientific breeder, he thinks that the time has come to counteract the characteristic defects of the Norfolk Trotter stock by more thoroughbred blood. In the South Punjab the people still hanker after the produce of the hackney, and the Superintendent holds that more thoroughbred sires are required to neutralise the results of its popularity. It is not proposed to cut off the supply of hackneys which, especially in these Provinces, perhaps, have their use in keeping up size: but it seems to be recognised on all hands now that more thoroughbred and Arab blood is what is most wanted. Veterinary-Colonel Queripel mentioned last year that the Department was looking about for Australian horses to supplement the English, which of course if good are formidably expensive. The Department had a great loss in their first departure in this direction, the celebrated *Moorhouse*, who died almost immediately after his entry into Government service. A few others have now been procured, or are on their way from Australia. The re-action of expert opinion has thus been very remarkable, but it would be most unfair to Mr. Hallen to let the one error, as experience has now proved it, of judgment obscure the recollection of the immense services that his single-minded zeal and enthusiasm unquestionably wrought for the cause of horse-breeding in India.

As contribution to the proposals put forward in a recent article for alleviating the portentous block in promotion that seems to threaten the future of the Royal Artillery, a correspondent suggests: "The Indian Quarterly Army List for October shows that some nineteen officers, formerly in the R.A., have now elected for permanent Indian employment in the Ordnance Department. According to the rules of the Government of India, sanctioned by the War Office, these officers can never be again employed in the Artillery, and have ceased to belong to the regiment. Yet they are apparently still included as part of the sanctioned establishment. If they were removed from the regiment, in accordance with the rules quoted, a large number of steps would be given to the Captains and Subalterns ranks." The officers in question might have no doubt some sentimental reluctance to the severance of the connection, but the justice of the suggestion in the general interest would seem to be clear.

A DEPUTATION from the talukdars of Oudh waited on Sir A. P. MacDonnell, on Thursday morning, with an address of congratulation and welcome. The address, which was read in English by the Hon. Maharaja Sir Partab Narain Singh and by the Hon. Rana Sir Shanker Baksh in Urdu, assured the Lieutenant-Governor of the same loyalty and support on the part of the talukdars as they had always given to his predecessors. The Lieutenant-Governor returned a suitable expression of of his acknoledgments.

THE Tramway at Pangdigudum, in the Godavery District, belonging to the Rajah of Pimgadipuram, fell into disuse when the East Coast Railway commenced laying its line at a point near Bimadole, about four miles northward, where the tramway line was taken up by the East Coast Railway. It is now proposed by the Rajah to complete the original tramway from Pangdigudum to a point near the forty-six mile of the East Coast Railway. The Government of India has been requested to sanction the necessary land for construction works. The tramway in worked by steam on a gauge of 4ft. 8in.

To the Grand Duchess Vladimir, who was in Paris the other day, is said to belong the blame for having introduced roulette as an ordinary form of drawing-room entertainment on the banks of the Neva. Russians are born gamblers. But mere cards did not satisfy the cravings of this Mecklenburg Princess, whose religious convictions

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MY Old Machine has been 10 voyages backwards and forwards in India. I took it with me to Aden, a most trying climate for machines—being so damp—is said by Mrs. S. Swinhoe from Oxford regarding SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

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NOTICE

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the MILITARY and PRIVATE SECRETARIES and Captain HENEAGE, A.-D.-C. which cannot be DELIVERED at GANESHKHIND by 1 P.M., on 13th November, 1895, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any post town until 14th December, 1895, when they should be addressed to MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Dated Ganeshkhind, 7th November, 1895.

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NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL,

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

A further heavy decline, the result of political uneasiness in presence of the situation in Europe, took place in Consols in London yesterday, the drop in these funds having been ¾ per cent. at 105 5-8; while Indian Sterling Loan was lower to the same extent, at 116¼. French Rentes declined ¼ per cent., to par; with Paris Exchange on London a shade higher, at frs. 25·23. The market rates of discount remained at 1 1-8 per cent. for short London Bills; and 1¼ per cent. for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. Rupee Securities declined 11-16 per cent., to £60 7-8. The price of Bar Silver receded 1-16d. to 30 7-8d per oz.; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 67 5-8 cents per oz; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher at 4·80¼ dollars. The weekly shipment of Specie consisted of £80,000 in Silver and £140,000 in Gold to Bombay. The price of Braziers' Copper declined 10s., say to £53 per ton.

The Indian Council made some small extra allotments of Bills yesterday, say ¾ of a lakh in Calcutta, and ¼ lakh in Bombay at 1s. 1 7-8d., which is an advance of 1-32d. on the price of the extra Bills in the two Presidencies placed on the previous day, and 1-16d. on Wednesday's regular allotment rate. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 1 11-16d.

To-day, Consols in London have further dropped ⅛ per cent., to 105⅞; and Indian Sterling Loan is 1½ per cent. lower, at 115. French Rentes in Paris have receded ¼ per cent., to 99¾; and Paris Exchange on London has fallen 2½ centimes, to fcs. 25·20¼. The market rates of discount in London have been further raised ¼ per cent. both for short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1 3-8 and 1¼ per cent. respectively. 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities are unchanged at £ 60 7-8. The price of Bar Silver has further declined 1-8d., to 30¾d. per oz., but in New York the metal is unchanged in value; with Exchange on London unaltered. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal is 6d. lower, at 11s. 6d. per ton. Brown Rapseed is quoted at 35s. per 416 lbs, sellers, April-May shipment to Havre, Antewrp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet but steady.

A decline of 1-32d. took place in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 11-16d. per lb., and Arrivals were 1-32d. lower, in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 9-16d. for November-January deliveries, and 4 19-32d. for March-April. In East Indian Cotton, "Fine" and "Good" Belatee declined 1-8d., per lb, and Good Hingughat 1-16d. but Westerns and Tinnevelly were 1-16d. higher. The market closed quiet, all round; Sales 10,000 bales, including 200 Surats; Imports 9,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday, were 11,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 60,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 4,000 bales greater, at 68,000 bales. The week's Imports were 38,000 more, at 104,000 bales. The total Stock had increased by 31,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 912,000 bales.

To-day the spot rate for Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool has further receded 1-8d. per lb., to 4 9-16; and Arrivals are 1-16d. lower in all positions; while Surats generally are lower to the same extent excepting Broach, which has declined 1-8d. in all grades. The market closed easier this afternoon; Surats dull, and Arrivals quieter; Sales 8,000 bales; Imports 18,000 bales. The Manchester market has been quiet but steady, Cotton at Havre is half a franc lower for "Good" Oomra, and a franc down for "Fine" Broach, at fcs. 45¼. and fcs. 53¼ per kilo., respectively.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-8 cent lower, at 8 13-16; and February Futures were 14 cents lower, at 8·59 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 20,000 bales, compared with 86,000 bales last year, and 51,000 bales the year before.

To-day a farther decline of 1-16 cent has been established in the ready Cotton, at 8⅜ cents per lb.; and Futures for February have receded 7 points to 8·52 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 28,000 bales, going against 55,000 bales and 39,000 on the correspouding day in 1894 and 1893, respectively. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 2,620,000 bales, compared with 2,310,000 bales visible at the close of the previous week.

In our local Cotton market to-day only a small business has been passing, and that confined entirely to the Mills, who have taken 100 baies each of ready new Karanja, at Rs. 233; Anjari, at Rs. 211; Khangaum, at Rs. 189; and Kiranja, at Rs. 192 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day, with a small export business passing; but quotations are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,656	bales.
Wheat	7,335	owts.
Linseed	2,165	,,
Rapeseed	1,079	,,
Gingellyseed	5,377	,,
Castorseed	6,141	,,
Rice	7,466	,,

FREIGHTS show no improvement; and no fresh business to speak of has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a weak feeling at 1s. 1 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, ready and forward, and 1s. 1 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits for 1895 and 1s. 1 15-16d. for 1896. Business either way has been very limited the market closing quiet and steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 1 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 1 25-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 1 13-16d.	,,
Credits	3 Do.	...1s. 1 29-32d.	,,
Francs	3 Do.	...1·46¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been week to-day in sympathy with the advices from home chronicled above, and rates after fluctuating a little closed at 107 3-16 for Money, and 106 15-16 for Account.

SHARES have been utterly lifeless, and our list this evening shows but two changes, viz., an advance of Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit Mill, and a decline of Rs. 5 in Mofussil Co.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, Interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, Interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.
Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent via Lisbon St. Vincent, pages 64 and 70 of the Inland Telegraph Guide. Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th and 30th of each month.
Bhamo route to China right.
Teheran route interrupted between Tiflis and Soukhoum Kale.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 26th October 1895.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	825	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	31,307	19,941	...	15,634	...	31,511
Goods	40,887	72,279	...	31,392	...	3,09,601
Other earnings	5,339	8,693	...	3,264	...	4,532
Total for week	80,533	1,30,823	...	50,290	...	...
Aggregate	12,87,495	16,13 049	...	...	...	4 53,64.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

STURDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 9.

10 p.m.	79·7

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

6 a.m.	76·6
10 a.m.	81·8
2 p.m.	88·9
4 p.m.	86·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BUCKLE—WALKER.—October 9, at St Matthias', Earl's Court, Edward Harold Buckle, of the King's Own York Light Infantry, son of Robert Buckle, of Belgrave-road to Alice Marion, daughter of Col R J Walker, late Bengal Staff Corps.

CORBETT—VANS AGNEW.—October 22, at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, Frank, fourth son of the late Charles J Corbett, of Inner Court, Thames Ditton, to Catherine Isabella, elder daughter of George Vans Agnew, of H M Madras Civil Service (Retired).

MOLLE—BELL.—October 23, at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Frederick Norman Molle, of 13, Prince's-square, W, son of the late William Macquarie Molle, Esq., Judge, Madras Civil Service, to Caroline Matilda, younger daughter of the late Charles William Bell, Esq., M D, R L S, Physician to the British Embassy, Teheran, Persia.

DEATHS.

BURNETT—October 19, at East Southsea, Harriette Burnett, widow of John Burnett, Bombay Civil Service.

DRURY—October 19, a Woolhampton, Berks., Leon Arthur Drury, late Madras Staff Corps, aged 82.

FERGUSSON—October 23, at Elie, Major Home Fergusson, Retired Madras Army, aged 74.

SEARLE—October 23, at Folkestone, Major-Genl G A Searle, Madras Retired.

UTTERS—At Geneva, suddenly, Major-Genl A Utterson, late Bombay Staff Corps.

WOODGATE—October 1, at 12, College-Road, Clifton, Bristol, William John Woodgates, Retired Commander Peninsular and Oriental Co.'s Service, 67.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES,

BIRTHS.

BOURDILLON—November 4, at Darjeeling, the wife of J. A. Bourdillon, of a daughter.

FARRANT—November 1, at Ludhiana, the wife of J. T. Farrant, Executive Engineer, Punjab Irrigation Branch, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

SCOTT—October 22, at Umballa, John Samuel Gannon Scott, the dearly beloved son of Sub-Conductor and Mrs K G Scott, Commissariat Transport Department, aged 11 months.

SMITH—November 3, at the Presidency General Hospital, George James Richardson Smith, Indigo Planter, Tirhoot, son of John Stace Smith, Esq., Moffat, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, aged 38 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1895.

THE still unfinished discussion on the great House-Connections question is an instance of how slowly a Municipality can grasp, in a comprehensive manner, a subject with which, to an outsider, they should be completely familiar. In the first place we must recognise that, for the average native, the subject is not a respectable one, and unless he be a doctor his aversion keeps him from having any useful ideas about it. His talk and his vote are therefore of equally doubtful value, and if his vote is influenced by purely side issues, where is the wonder? The subject in Bombay is greatly complicated by the fact that the existing provisions for removing waste matter are recognised to be very defective. They are, however, here, and their existence must be recognised in every proposal for the improvement of our sanitary arrangements. There are two distinct systems of drainage in Bombay, one for rain water, which begins on the roofs of houses and has various outlets, and the other, which begins in the houses and latrines and terminates in the sea at Worli pumping station. Every effort has been made to keep the two systems apart, because the sewers will not carry off both sewage and rain water, and the drains are unsuited for the transport of sewage. As the whole of the conduits and receptacles from the nahnis or latrines to the outfall are part of one system, and demand specially experienced supervision for construction and maintenance, no improvement is likely to arise from dividing it at any part, or from making any part of it private property. The bulk of the population, in whatever measure they may have availed themselves of the advantages of a large city and its resources in luxury or amusement, have retained, with regard to conservancy, many of the habits of their ancestors, but whose freedom allowed them to deposit every kind of filth outside of their huts. It is no longer possible to use the foreshore of the island as was the fashion fifty years ago, and it is incumbent on every inhabitant to make some sacrifice of his natural inclination for the public welfare, as well as to refrain from abusing the appliances provided for his health and comfort.

The excessive density of the population in many parts of Bombay render such measures doubly necessary, but it is just in the most densely inhabited quarters that the greatest disregard prevails. Had Bombay been inhabited exclusively by Natives, it would probably at the present time be a city of ruins, that had first been saturated with sewage, and then depopulated by plague, as has frequently happened to towns in the interior. This is too costly a process at the present time, and one of the chief objects of the Municipality is to preserve Bombay from such a fate. Its work is rendered doubly onerous by the prevalence of disorders that would not be tolerated in any city in Europe, and which form a part of the habits of the people. Chief among these are the habit of putting solid matter into pipes intended only for liquids and that of throwing every description of refuse and filth out of windows and doors. All this filth has to be collected by manual labour, and in the intervals of collection it decomposes. If it were not thrown into gullies, it would be thrown into the street, and this statement does not apply to the poorer quarters alone. On the 27th October, at half-past six in the (Sunday) morning, a Portuguese servant in white jacket and trousers threw a bucketful of very filthy water from the first floor of one of our largest hotels into the main street. No notice seemed to be taken of this act by the police. Sweepings are thrown from office windows every morning in the Fort accompanied often by nightsoil, and our magistrates declare themselves unable to punish offenders for ordinary nuisances. The laxity of Municipal law thus reacts upon itself, and the problem of cleansing the town is unnecessarily complicated. The proposal of the House-Connections Committee to give the inevitable gullies a watertight floor and a proper slope, was received with general approval as the only possible amelioration of the gully, but the subsequent proposal of the executive officers to add a pipe sewer below the gully has met with much indignation and protest from people who say that if the gully is capable of leading sullage to the sewer, and arresting solid matter for collection by hand, why add another conduit below it for the liquids—a conduit that is liable to be silted up with household refuse. We have heard, unofficially, a reason, which if actually true, should be promptly published by the Municipality, to the effect that if the additional water, falling upon the gullies when it rains, were added to the contents of the sewers they could not carry the whole without overflowing, and that consequently the lesser evil is to give the houses a direct pipe connection with the sewers. If this is the case, it is one more illustration of the truth that the most carefully-planned scheme in sanitary or any other class of engineering may be ruined by the neglect of a single item of evidence—which somehow or other was never placed before the House-Connections Committee. The question of payment for the work of house-connections found the Municipality much more alive than the discussion on construction. This is easily understood, as so many of the members are house-owners. Giving them credit for a full share of selfishness regarding public questions that affect them personally, we think with them that sewers and drains of every kind can only be classed with roads, bridges and other works of public utility and paid for out of the taxes. It would only be just that all damage to house-connections should be paid for by the owners of the houses to which they are attached, but with regard to the cleansing of pipes and fittings it must be borne in mind that the domestic habits of the people have not changed since before connections were introduced; and as the existing connections between nahnis and gullies are admittedly faulty, have not, in fact, been designed for the people, but designed with regard to the habit of Europeans, it is only just that the Municipality should maintain them.

In discussing the hardships that would result from recovering the cost of connections from the poorer class of house-owners, we must remember that there are many house-owners in Bombay who hardly fulfil a single duty of a landlord in a crowded city, except that of collecting their rents. Their rule is to spend nothing on their property, and whether they may be poor from misfortune or from folly, the sooner their career as house-owners is cut short the better. They are simply a dangerous nuisance to their neighbours. The purely mechanical problem of removing so many thousand tons of liquid and solid refuse matter daily from the town is modified and vitiated by several considerations of the first importance, in which existing systems of transport, class, habits, climate, and financial questions seem to take a leading place to the detriment more or less of questions of construction, which depend largely on the amount of co-operation that the people will afford. The inhabitants of Bombay are a good tempered and law-abiding community—but their laxity in public cleanliness would not be tolerated in any other civilised country. No serious test has been made to ascertain how far they can be made to conform with certain clauses in the Municipal Act, and much capital has been made out of caste prejudices which are supposed to bar the progress of conservancy. It was the rumour of caste prejudice that stood in the way of sewage irrigation until it was tried, with magnificent results, at Madras, where sewage water is now actually purchased by Brahmins for their fruit gardens. And when the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras Presidency took a census of opinion from all the Municipalities, it was found that a great majority approved of it, a certain number were quite indifferent on the subject, and a very small number objected. It would probably be found, if any test were judiciously made, that the people who consume ghee which they know to be impure without riotous demonstrations, would contribute a good deal more of personal interest and action towards sanitary improvement if called on. The chief source of danger to advancement seems to lie within the precincts of the Municipal Council hall. There are so few who have honestly striven to understand their work, and so many who are utterly indifferent except in matters of personal interest. Unfortunately, their votes have all the same value, and this majority forms a dangerous weapon ready to the hand of anyone who knows how to catch their fancy. This is a contingency to be met with more or less in every Municipality, but there is only one in India which has interests to be controlled as vast as those of Bombay. The history of past errors is said to make the most valuable part of experience, and if this is so, the record of Bombay should be a book of gold. Unfortunately, it has not been written, and the city has already repeated more than once some of its most serious errors in matters that may be classed under the head of sanitation.

THE recent exhibition of self-propelling carriages at Tunbridge has attracted an extraordinary amount of interest among English engineers, and it is believed by many that the cycle trade, large as it is, will be far exceeded by that which will arise to meet the demand for an automobile carriage. It appears to be confidently expected that Parliament will either repeat the Locomotive Act, or at least so far modify it as to allow of the use of self-propelled carriages on common roads with reasonable restrictions. Meanwhile various gentlemen are using them openly on the public road without, so far, provoking any application of the existing law, and the public interest in these vehicles has caught on in the colonies. It is rumoured that one well-known coach-builder in Bombay expects the early arrival of six, for what destination we have not yet ascertained. At Tunbridge, after manœuvering on the grass of the show ground, the carriages were taken out on the road, and run to the town and back without causing any signs of alarm among the horses they passed. The *Engineer* thinks that although the carriages of French manufacture excited general admiration, the machinery is capable of considerable improvement when once in the hands of English makers. Petroleum spirit or benzine appears to be still the fuel used, which gives us reason to suppose that kerosene has not yet been employed. The spirit is more easily gasified than kerosene in the very small engines that are used, and those who would use the carriage here must be provided with a supply if they would not be disappointed. There is every probability that kerosene will eventually be used, the surplus heat of the engine, when in operation, being used to assist the volatilisation of the oil. Meanwhile we hope that in the petroleum bulk storage scheme that is at last to be carried out near Mody Bay, a suitable provision will be made for benzine, the liquid so much used in Europe for small lamps and for many industrial purposes. The storage capacity for fuel in one of the carriages at the Tunbridge show was equal to a journey of 200 miles on level ground, at a pace that none of our Indian dawks could approach, and with an amount of comfort for the passengers that no tonga could furnish. This is a prospect that will be amply appreciated up-country, and it includes the suppression of relays of half-starved horses and the establishment they entail. The machinery will come from Europe, but the vehicles will most probably be built in India. The driver will probably be a mechanic. The petroleum propelled launch is now a matter of current history, but there is one other pressing service that we would still have from the potent liquid. The petroleum hoist is wanted for our tall houses, which may, with its aid, be increased in height to the limits of their foundation pressure, or to those of the pocket of the owner.

AN admirable new departure has to be recorded. On Monday before the mail left, the anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar and the death of Britain's great naval hero, the base of the statue of the Nelson monument, the most famous landmark in London, was adorned with a number of handsome wreaths, the finest being those contributed by the useful Navy League and the officers and men of H M. S. Excellent. In previous years the 21st of October has passed without any other celebration than the annual dinner of the Royal Navy Club, a worthy tribute in its way, but not representative of the nation as a whole. More important as a sign of the times than the floral decorations in Trafalgar Square, are the evidences of widespread interest evinced by the many articles in the daily press referring to Nelson's achievements and the bearing those victories of his have upon the determination of the country—and not only the country, but the Empire, that the British Navy shall not either in size or efficiency fall below our Imperial requirements. As a beginning the Nelson commemoration must be pronounced a success, and next year we shall do better. The *Bombay Gazette* recently published an interesting letter from the Secretaay of the Navy League. That organization is, as might be expected, of a body including so many seamen standing bravely to its guns, and it will not be the fault of the Navy League if the present satisfactory outburst of patriotism is not turned to good account. Moreover, Lord Charles Beresford will soon regain his freedom. That he is ready and eager for the fray is shown by what he writes to a correspondent in reference to Nelson. "I wish you," Lord Charles writes, "every luck in your efforts to place clearly before our people that if it had not been for Horatio Nelson's splendid genius, masterful organization, and decisive action on every occasion when such characteristics could be brought into play, the British Empire of to-day would never have existed." He adds as a matter worthy of note that the man to whom Britain owes so much was for years "regarded as a dangerous and troublesome person, mainly on account of his efforts to supplant red-tape by efficiency and organization." Clearly Mr. Goschen and his Board must bestir themselves if they have any regard for their own peace of mind!

THE Portuguese transport Zaire, under the command of Captain A. B. Santos, arrived here yesterday from Lisbon, having left that port on the 21st October. There are on board the Duke of Oporto and 22 Officers and 722 men belonging to Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry. She will sail to-day for Goa with the new Governor-General of Goa. When the transport anchored here, yesterday, Dr. da Gama

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MANSION HOUSE BANQUET.

MINISTERIAL SPEECHES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet at Guildhall, last night, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, in responding to the toast of the Army, eulogised H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, and dwelt upon the importance of our first-class Army Reserve, which, he said, now numbered eighty-two thousand men. Since 1872 the British Army, exclusive of India, had increased one hundred and fifty thousand excluding the Reserve, and it was the intention of the War Department to make further progress in that direction.

The tone of Lord Salisbury's speech was essentially pacific. His Lordship, referring to the reports regarding the Russian designs on Port Arthur, said that England was equal to any proposal as regards war or commerce in that direction, and may look with equanimity on any person who thinks he can exclude us from that fertile region. He recalled Lord Beaconsfield's words that in Asia there was room enough for all.

He was doubtful if the Sultan would execute the necessary reforms in Armenia, but said that all the Powers were co-operating and were equally anxious to maintain the peace of Europe. His Lordship added that the failure of the Sultan to execute the reforms required must lead the Turkish Government to its doom. Nevertheless, he believed that the Powers adhered to the necessity of maintaining Turkey and avoiding a calamitous European outbreak.

His Lordship was greatly impressed with the disposition of the Powers to act together, and with their sense of the appalling danger of separation.

UNEASY FEELING IN LONDON AND THE CONTINENT.

There is the utmost flatness in Stocks and Mines and a feeling of panic prevails in London and on the Continent owing to the Turkish situation.

THE ARMENIAN REFORMS.

In the Armenian Reforms Lord Salisbury fought against substituting Christian for Moslem officers in Armenia, in order to avoid any partiality and to show our Musulman compatriots, who are amongst the most loyal and orderly subjects of the Queen, that they may look to the Imperial Government with as certain conviction of impartiality as they had been accustomed to for over a century from the Indian Government.

THE SULTAN DEFIES THE POWERS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The appointment of the new Turkish Ministry is regarded as the Sultan's defiance of the advice given him by the Powers.

His Imperial Majesty has just conferred the highest Order of the Osmanieh on Behri Pacha, who was dismissed by the Government from the Governorship of Van at the instance of Sir Phillip Currie, the British Ambassador, for his conduct towards the Armenians.

THE SITUATION MOST GRAVE.

The whole situation is considered to be one of the gravest.

THE ITALIAN FLEET UNDER ORDERS.

The *Times* in a telegram from Rome states that the Italian Fleet has received orders to be ready to follow the British Fleet wherever the interests of European peace require it.

HEAVY FALL IN CONSOLS.

Consols have fallen three-quarters to-day, the price now being 105⅝.

PERSIAN CONCESSION TO A GERMAN.

A German subject has obtained a concession to construct a road from Teheran to Bagdad.

THE STRIKE AT BELFAST.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

It is reported that Mr. Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, will intervene at Belfast in order to try and settle the strike in the shipbuilding trade.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

The *New York Herald* considers the result of the State elections is the death-knell to the Silver Party.

H. E. THE VICEROY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 10.

To-day was spent quietly by the Viceregal party, who, with Lord Sandhurst and Staff, attended a full parade service in the morning at All Saints' Church, Kirkee. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Bombay. In the evening Lords Elgin and Sandhurst went together for a long drive.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental arrived here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 1-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent.	Consols	105 5/8
3 per cent.	Reutes	100
3 per cent.	Sterling Loan	116½
3½ per cent.	...nce Paper	60 7/8
3½ per cent.	Ru...	30 7/8
Bar Silver		

LIVERPOOL WEE...LY COTTON REPORT.

	...	60,000 bales.
Total Week's Sales of Cotto...	...	2,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, Surats ...ton...		104,000 ,,
,, ,, Imports of Cot...ts ...		nil.
,, ,, ,, Sur...		912,000 ,,
,, Stock of Cotton	...	29,000 ,,
,, ,, Surats		

FOREIGN TELEGRAP...HIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messag...es received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, durin... 1895, ...g the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th November ...e allowed for.)

(Difference in Longitu... Dates. Time occupied in transmission.

Via.	Latest.		Hours.	Minutes.
	D.	H. M.		
Turkey	...	...	...	...
Teheran	9	4 55 p.m.	...	18
Suez	10	.. p.m.	...	1

Time occupied in the t...ansmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hour... ending 8 p.m., of the 10th November, 1895.

—	Max...mum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	28	...	2
,, Karachi	...	22	...	1
,, Madras	...	11	...	1

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Lord Rosebery's oratory at Scarborough has done something to relieve, though it has not dissipated, the dulness of the British nation at this period of the year, and those who expected—if there were any such—that the ex-Prime Minister's visit to the celebrated Yorkshire seaside resort would work wonders on the spirits of the Liberal party must feel a trifle disappointed. His lordship was bright, witty, and clever; but there was wanting, as certain of his friends are saying, that indefinable something that makes the Liberal journal, which headed the movement to hasten Mr. Gladstone's retirement and the selection of Lord Rosebery as his successor, to say in effect a day or two ago "Oh for an hour of the Grand Old Man!" Will Lord Rosebery in the cold shade of opposition catch that spirit which made Mr. Gladstone such a powerful leader of a great political party? If Mr. Labouchere is a true prophet it does not, however, signify very much what happens to the noble Earl, for, according to the senior member for Northampton, no one except a vile wire-puller or a contemptible "office-hack" imagines that his lordship will ever again be Prime Minister in a Liberal Government. It is sad to see that Mr. Labouchere's hostility towards the Lioera party having at its head a peer, and a peer whose Liberalism is not precisely of the Northampton type, does not diminish; it really is increasing though the exceptionally caustic tone of this week's article in *Truth*, headed "Our late Leader on his Fall," may perhaps be to some extent explained by the fact that the hon. gentleman has recently been a martyr to a complaint that does not, I am informed, tend to bring out one's more amiable qualities. A politician who suffers from gout in the feet, and who is moreover a born cynic, must not be judged by the standards we should apply to one who is by nature an encomiumist (an ugliee word is sometimes applied to this class of persons), and who never knew the tortures of a disease confined mainly to those who have lived not wisely but too well, or whose jovial ancestors have done so. There is one thing about Lord Rosebery's Scarborough speech that must be said to his credit—if in politics it is as meritorious as in private life to cultivate the virtue of candour. Lord Rosebery was frank to a degree. He admitted that one of the reasons why his party was so fearfully beaten at the General Election was the disproportionate attention devoted to "comparatively small portions of the kingdom," and he laid great stress on the fact to which some members of the Liberal party were alive many months ago, that the "timid, the blind, and the unthinking" were driven into the ranks of Toryism by "misleading and revolutionary theories." He omitted to say that these revolutionary and misleading theories were patronised by a school of politicians with whose leaders he in his County Council days at any rate seemed to be in pretty close intimacy. It is open to question whether the dreamers of dreams would have gone the lengths they did but for the encouragement they received or thought they received at the hands of Lord Rosebery. However, a stern lesson has been taught, and though there is a strong feeling amongst Liberals that they must adopt what is called a robust "program" the hysterical talk about a new heaven and a new earth has been completely dropped. But a new programme is not the first requisite of the Liberal party. The cry for reorganization is, whatever may come of the projected conference at the palace of luxury and ease within sound of Big Ben, becoming louder and louder. It is significant that a London Opposition of considerable influence in its party is advocating the removal of the headquarters of the Caucus to some great provincial centre like Manchester or Leeds. Birmingham, while it remains faithful to our very active Secretary for the Colonies, would hardly do. Lord Salisbury's forthcoming speech at the civic banquet on the 9th proximo is being awaited with some interest, and his remarks on foreign affairs, especially in view of what has happened or is happening in the Far East will be eagerly read. I do not think it will be found that his lordship will announce his retirement from the office of Foreign Secretary. A report that he is about to hand over the seals of the Foreign Office to some unnamed successor is being industriously circulated, but it apparently owes its origin to the difficulty of accounting for Lord Dufferin's resignation of the Lord Wardenship of the Cinque Ports and the Prime Minister's appointment to that agreeable office. Lord Dufferin explains the reason of the step he has taken. He is retiring from the public service next summer, and thenceforth will make Clandeboye his permanent home. It is well-known that wherever he has been Lord Dufferin has upheld the reputation of his country for hospitability. Walmer Castle costs something to keep up, and his lordship probably finds that he can make better use of his money. Of course it could not be expected that such prosaic considerations would occur to the imaginative authors of sensational political gossip.

The law courts opened yesterday with the well-established though not very impressive observances for the Michaelmas sittings. The legal representative of a great journal seems to be shocked by the fact that some of her Majesty's judges and Queen's counsel after breakfasting with the Lord Chancellor at the House of Lords proceeded from Westminster to the Strand in hansoms and growlers. I happened about noon to be going Eastwards along the Embankment and I met quite a procession of legal luminaries in their official attire on the way to partake of Lord Halsbury's genial hospitability. I myself was, I must say, rather astonished to see some of these grave and reverend signiors occupying humble cabs, but others were in broughams that for smartness would not have disgraced an ostentatious Duchess of the new type. Another complaint against the members of the Bench is that they do not don their scarlet robes for the procession up the great hall of the Royal Palace of Justice. These murmurs of disappointment generally come from the most junior of juniors, and no doubt reflect the desires of the ladies' friends who flock in increased numbers every year to assist in the ceremony. Recent and prospective changes in the Indian judiciary formed ode of the topics of conversation amongst the gentlemen of the long robe. The appointment of Mr. C. F. Farran to succeed Sir Charles Sargent as Chief Justice of Bombay appeared to meet with general approval, though regret was expressed for Mr. Charles Mathews, who had a prior offer of the dignified and coveted post, and would, his friends say, have accepted it if his wife had not been afraid of the Indian climate. Mr. Mathews is one of those Liberal lawyers who did not desert Mr. Gladstone when he induced his party to include Irish Home Rule in their programme, and as a politician who has fought one or two losing battles he has claims which will be recognised some day—that is, if the Liberals are not to be wholly excluded from power during the next fifteen or twenty years. He is the member of the same inn as your new Chief Justice, the Middle Temple, and but eight years Mr. Farran's junior. The selection of Mr. Arthur Strachey to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Bayley's retirement is very popular amongst the new judge's contemporaries, and he is considered very lucky to have attained the position of a High Court judge while still a young man. With regard to the Chief Justiceship of Bengal which the Ministry will, according to all accounts, have at their disposal before very long, the general opinion at the English Bar at home is that Mr. Henry Mason Bompass, Q.C., stands an excellent chance of becoming the successor of Sir Comer Petheram. As a most active member of the Non-conformist Wing of the Liberal Unionist party, the Recorder of Plymouth must get something, as the lawyer-politicians say, and in the opinion of those who ought to know his services would be fittingly rewarded by his becoming Chief Justice in Calcutta.

On the eve of the re-assembling of the Courts the vexed question as to whether counsel should retain fees when they are unable to put in an appearance on behalf of their clients has sprung up in a somewhat dramatic form. At the annual meeting of the Incorporated Law Society, recently held in Liverpool, some strong remarks condemnatory of the present practice were indulged in, and this censure provoked a reply from Sir Edward Clarke, who always stands up for his branch of the profession, and a rejoinder from a gentleman who bears a name once familiar in Bombay legal circles, that of Manisty. He defends the Liverpool attack upon the "antiquated system," and called attention to a case in which Sir E. Clarke himself received a fee of seventy-five guineas to appear in an appeal prosecuted by a nobleman and landowner, since ascertained to be the Earl of Shrewsbury, against a large railway company, but did not attend, the result being that the respondents had a walk over. Sir Edward writes to the *Times* explaining that he was engaged elsewhere when the appeal referred to came on for hearing; that if he had been asked to return the fee he should have done so; and that he had now returned the amount. The ex-Solicitor-General, and if we are to believe current reports, prospective Attorney-General, says it is never quite certain when a case will come on, but this, although very true, hardly disposes of the matter. It was perhaps modesty that prevented his adding that in many suits a client would be very glad to pay a counsel of Sir E. Clarke's ability, force, and eminence not only seventy-five guineas, but a good deal more, even to prevent his being retained by the other side. Many a solicitor who does not approve of the present practice reconciles himself to the payment of fees that have not been fully earned by consoling himself with the reflection that if his client has not had the benefit of Mr. Blank, Q. C.'s services in court, the other parties in the litigation were prevented from securing his powerful advocacy. Considering how jealous the Bar is of its honour it is surprising that some steps are not taken to put an end to a state of things the frequent discussions of which cannot be said to add to the dignity of a great and respected profession.

Death has removed from our midst two of England's grand old men—Mr. Henry Reeve, the distinguished Editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, and Sir Charles Halle, the eminent musician. By the general public Reeve was not so well known as Halle. The nature of their respective callings made Halle's name as familiar as a household word, while Reeve's personality was known only to a comparatively few. As we are reminded by the commemoration of the Centenary of the Institute of France, they do somethings better across the Channel. If Paris instead of London had been the scene of Reeve's labours he would almost certainly have died an Academician and all the world would have heard of his talents. Not that he was a prolific writer, but his position as editor for forty years of the celebrated Whig quarterly, to say nothing of the success that attended the famous "Greville Memoirs" which he so ably edited, would have placed him in the ranks of those whom the Institute and France delight to honour. That his fame was not proclaimed on the housetops did not trouble Reeve. No one had a large circle of private friends amongst the leading minds, not only of his own country but of France and Germany. St. Hilaire, Thiers, Victor Cousin, Guizot, De Remusat and De Broglie were, as we are reminded, amongst the eminent Frenchmen with whom he constantly corresponded, and though the society of Paris was what he liked best, he always received a warm welcome in Berlin. Of his editorship of the great periodical which he controlled and conducted for half of his long life it is unnecessary to dilate. Everyone knows that although the quarterlies are not the power in the State they once were, the *Edinburgh* under Reeve maintained from the literary point of view the excellence it attainded under Jeffrey and Macvey Napier, Empson, and Cornwall Lewis. In the old Liberal days Reeve was the trusted confidant of the leading statesmen of his party, and outside the narrow Ministerial circle could boast of being one of the best-informed men in the country. That he did occasionally permit himself, if not to boast of, at all events to refer to his superior advantage in this respect, is shown by a not too good-natured story revived by a weekly journal. We are told that Reeve had one day been laying down the law "after his manner" and using such phrases as "every well-informed person is aware," "We who are in the secret have known for some time past," and so forth, when Carlyle with characteristic brutality observed: "Ech? but ye are a might puir creeter altigither." And so, I may perhaps be permitted to remark, is the man who puts into print almost before the body of Reeve is cold Carlyle's rude and ungracious speech.

De mortuis nil nisi bonum is a maxim that is not in these days followed quite so much as it ought to be. Yesterday I read in a well-known newspaper that seldom offends against the canons of good taste an allusion, *apropos* of the Marquis of Waterford's melancholy death, to the "wildness of his youth which led to an unhappy escapade." It is perhaps a pity that the contributor did not go further and state what the escapade was. Without such a description people who are not old enough to remember the circumstances alluded to may fancy Lord Waterford's offence bad as it might have been worse to be worse than it really was. Well, his lordship twenty-six years ago, when he was quite a young man, and while still a bachelor, in a moment of infatuation left the country with the wife of Captain the Hon. John C. W. Vivian, a junior Lord of the Treasury at that time. The couple were traced to Paris, and the lady, whose father, a major, had been in the East India Company's service in Bombay, was implored by her sister to return to her husband for the sake of their three children. This she refused. It is to the credit of Lord Waterford that in coming to this decision she acted against his wishes, and that he subsequently made her his wife. She died within a year of their marriage. The world had forgotten this episode in Lord Waterford's early career, and might surely have been left in a state of forgetfulness. For ten years or more Lord Waterford had been an invalid. A hunting accident caused injury to his spine and other troubles ensued. An operation performed not long ago gave him some relief, but recently his health became bad again, and he became depressed and despondent. In the House of Lords he was a recognized authority on the Irish Land question, and since his fall in the Midlands whenever he addressed that assembly, as he frequently did, he was allowed to remain seated. He had had his differences with his tenantry, but any soreness that was aroused by certain evictions passed away, and he has died in the enjoyment of the esteem of all his neighbours, especially the very poor, to whom, I am told, he was as bountiful as a good landlord ought to be. Though a fearless and outspoken advocate of what is called the Landlord Party, he was, as I can testify from conversation with some of them, greatly respected by his political opponent in the House of Commons. The tragic circumstances of his death by a self-inflicted wound increases the sympathy felt for his brother, Lord William Beresford, and the other members of the family. The present Lady Waterford is the only daughter of the Duke of Beaufort, and has been in delicate health for some time past.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. VINDOBONA.

The following is the list of passengers arrived on Saturday evening per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona, Captain C. Belleu, from Trieste and Venice:—

Ahmedhal, Mr	Lambert, Mr R
Beaman, Mrs F C O, and two children	Maofadyen, Mr
	Mosor, Mr
	Prange, Mr
Chatfield, Mrs	Posner, Mr, Mrs and infts
Cotell, Mr W H	Roterberg, Rev H and four Missionaries
Graves, Col	
Grossmann, Mr	Sulser, Mr
Heller, Mr B, and child	Schulterin Hofe, Dr
Keglevich, Countess	Spencer, Miss M
Lang, Mr	Valentine, Miss
Link, Mr	Webber, Mr and Mrs
Logert, Miss	Webber, two Misses
Lichtenstein, Mr, Mrs and two infts	Webber, Mr W
	Zielfelder, Mr

It is announced that the United States Government has renewed its instructions to its agents to take active steps to prevent filibustering expeditions and the despatch of arms to Cuba.

The Spanish Government has resolved to arm as cruisers for service in Cuban waters the transatlantic steamers Alfonso XII., Alfonso XIII., Reina Maria Christina, Leon XIII., P. De Satrustegui, and Montevideo.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 25TH OCTOBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Capt. M. de Horne, with the Overland mails of 25th October, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 10 a.m., yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Allen, Mr C G H	Hamilton, Mrs
Allen, Mrs	Johnston, Mrs and Miss
Adamson, Mrs and two infts	Jackson, Mrs G
Belleza, Mrs, and two infants	Leslie Mr, Mrs and child
Bellots, Major	Lading, Miss J M I
Bush, Mrs	Leather, Miss R
Baxter, Mr and Mrs	Marsh, Miss
Bridgeman, Mr	McLoughton, Mr
Boger, Mr	Phillips, Major
Bray, Mr J	Parslee, Miss
Beckett, Mr	Peterson, Miss
Baldwin, Mrs	Ross, Miss A C
Birt, Mrs	Ramsden, Mrs, child and infant
Braun, Miss Price	Renney, Mr
Cave, Miss	Ruddock, Miss
Campbell, Mrs and Miss	Scott, Mrs Ross
Cardew, Miss	Symons, Miss & infant sister
Chalmers, Miss	Smith Mrs Allan
Cadell, Mrs and Miss	Springett, Mr R
Carey, Miss	Smith, Mr J
Craig, Mr C W	Stokes, Mr and Miss
Drew, Mrs H W	Starkey, Miss
Douglas, Miss M	Smith, Mr J and Mrs
Douglas, Miss E, child & infant	Shaive, Mr
Deans, Mrs R R	Sinha, Rajah
Davidson, Mr A S	Sinha, Master J
Edgeley, Miss	Tomlinson, Mrs, child & infant
Edgeley, Miss C H	Tweeddale, Lady
Evans Mrs, Ely	Tubbs, Miss L
Evans, Miss and two children	Tubbs, Miss C
Freeman, Miss	Tubbs, Miss E
Fisher, Master	Tubbs, Miss F
Gordon, Capt L and Mrs	Tennant, Miss J
Groom, Mr F	Tuely, Mrs G M and Miss
Galley, Mr W	Tuely, Miss K
Gates, Mr	Taylor, Mr
Hilliard, Mrs	Wilson, Miss T
Hay, Miss	Wright Mrs and child
Hammond, Miss	Wyndham's, Mrs and infant
Hamilton, Mr, two boys, and two Misses	Williams Miss
	Wignall, Mr T
Hines, Mr H T	Yates, Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Burnett, Mrs	Levitt, Mr and Lady
Bradbury, Mr and Mrs	Lemonius, Mr E
Bowen, Miss	Mignell, Mr F
Brook, Mrs	McMohan, Capt
Batty, Hon H	Norris, Mr D
Blackwell, Mr B	Nicoll, Mr J
Crane, Miss	Nicholson, Gen
Crowe, Miss	Phillips, Mr
Constantine, Miss	Pogson, Mr C
Cheetham, Mr G R	Pennington, Major
Christiansen, Mr G	Roberts, Mr
Dorgesco, Count	Raye, Surg-Col and Mrs
Graves, Mr G	Radcliffe, Capt and Mrs
Goldney, Mr	Ralli, Mr E i
Goode, Mr F K	Smith, Mr D
Gordon, Mr E	Sinha, Mr R
Gubbey, Mr	Soutts, Mr
Green, Mr Low	Schuster, Mr G
Greville, Mrs and two infants	Shaw, Mr and Mrs
	Self, Mr C
Hay, Mr D and Mrs	Still, Mr C
Harrison, Miss	Stubbs, Mr W
Hill, Mr, and Mrs	Short, Mr J
Hill, Miss	Stanfield, Mr
Hill, Mr J R	Salce, Dr
Hudson, Mr E and Mrs	Shelley, Capt
Hudson, Miss M E	Strachey, Mr and Mrs
Hudson, Mr E H	Taylor, Mr Guy
Hall, Mrs	Taylor, Mr F W
Haslop, Mr and Mrs	Tate, Mr
Halliday, Mr and Mrs	Wallace, Mr L
Inglis, Mrs T	Wilkins, Dr R
Johnson, Mrs J L	Weber, Mr
Kennett, Miss	Walker, Mr J
Kisch Mr	Wilson, Mr W G

FROM PORT SAID.

Allen, Mr J W	Logan, Mr J

FROM ISMAILIA.

Leake, Mr	Rathquist, Mr
Pomeroy, Lieut the Hon	

FROM VENICE.—Curtis, Mr and Mrs.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., in declining an invitation to attend the conference of the Scottish Home Rule Association, says, he quite admits the just claims of Scotland and Wales, and England too, for Home Rule in national and domestic legislation, and their claims will always have his advocacy, but he could not consent to submerge the national cause of Ireland in any other movement.

Some very interesting golf was seen at St Andrews on Tuesday in the concluding stage of the three green match for £100 a side between Willie Fernie, of Troon, and Andrew Kirkcaldy, of St. Andrews. Fernie started ten holds up, but so well did Kirkcaldy play that the Troon representative only won in the end by four up and three to go.

Joseph M'Queen, the father of William M'Queen, who is at present lying under a charge of having murdered his uncle at Motherwell on 7th September, has been committed to a lunatic asylum by Sheriff Strachan, Glasgow, as a person unfit to be at large.

The Marquis of Waterford, who had been in failing health—the result of an accident in the hunting field—for several years, shot himself on Wednesday morning at his residence, Curragh-more, County Waterford.

The report that the Falls of Clyde were about to be used for power purposes by the British Aluminium Company, in the same way as the Falls of Foyers are being utilised, turns out to be without foundation in fact.

Some particulars are published of an alleged extraordinary robbery of a husband by his wife in London. The sum involved is said to be about £100,000. The lady has been arrested in Spain.

As regards the ultimatum which has been sent by Great Britain to the Government of Venezuela, there is no fresh development or new announcement to record. It is understood that the British demands upon Venezuela have reference solely to a frontier outrage, committed so far back as January last, on police belonging to admittedly British territory. Lord Salisbury, considering that sufficient time had elapsed to allow the Venezuelan Government to atone for the conduct of their officers, has now deemed it necessary to bring to their knowledge the reparation required by Great Britain for the unjustifiable treatment of her officials.

A Berlin paper publishes what professes to be an authentic account of a conversation between the German Emperor and Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, in which Prince Lobanoff assured the Emperor that his visit to France convinced him that the French Government and people were sincerely desirous of peace, and there was, therefore, "good foundation for the hope that the century would close peacefully." The Emperor replied that he and his allies were equally desirous of peace.

News from Madagascar continues to be of a favourable character. The capital is being provisioned, the inhabitants are showing a submissive attitude, and are returning to the villages, and the Queen has issued a proclamation calling upon those of her subjects who fled to return to Antananarivo. Religious services in celebration of the victories in Madagascar were held on Sunday in Notre Dame.

A telegram from Tangier announces the death of Mulai-Ali Ymung, Shereef of Wazan. He was the descendant of a line nearest in relationship to the Prophet, and like his father, who died only three years ago, exercised immense influence not only over the tribes of Morocco, but among the entire Mahomedan population of North-East Africa.

The examination preliminary to the appointment of house surgeons to the Paris hospital was to have taken place on Tuesday afternoon, but at the hour appointed several hundred medical students burst into the building, and completely wrecked the interior.

In an official communication to the Turkish papers the new reforms to which the Sultan has given his sanction are embodied. These reforms, it is declared, have become necessary in the administration of certain Asiatic provinces.

Mr. William Mackay, eldest son of Mr. John W. Mackay, the American millionaire, has been killed at the castle of the Duke of Grammont in Sarth, France, while exercising a young horse.

A cablegram from New York announces that Mr. C. D. Rose has telegraphed from Newmarket to the New York Yacht Club withdrawing his challenge to race for the America Cup.

Fourteen of the Chinamen who participated in the Kucheng massacre have been executed.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Gen. A Drury, I. (Mad) S.C.; Major-Gen. G.A. Searle, Mad Ret.; Major H. M. Fergusson, Mad. Ret.; Major-Gen. A. Utterson, Bom. Ret.; Marquis of Waterford; Lieut.-Col. R. Blackall; Lieut.-Col. H. M. Le Champion; Col. H. C. Byrde; Surg.-Gen. G. A. F. Shelton; Col. W. Myln; Sir. H. J. B. Barford-Hancock; Mr. Henry Reeve, C. B., D.C.L.; Signor Bonghi; Mr. F. M. White; Mr. J. W. Mackay; Sir Charles Halle.

The Cycling Lady, by the way, has had a brief and inglorious career in Russia. In that country when lovely woman wants to ride a bicycle in public she has to get a permit from the police. The authorities granted a licence to glide to one lady in St. Petersburg. But the lady, perhaps unnerved (as the *St. James's Gazette* suggests) by the consciousness that the fate of an Empire-full of women rested on her wheels, did badly. She fell off the very first time she rode out, and injured herself so seriously that she had to be taken to the hospital. This catastrophe, it is said, has "sealed the doom" of feminine bicycledom in Russia. The police, it is understood, will grant no more licences to ladies.

THE REVOLT IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Nov. 8.

The triumph of the expeditionary force proclaimed by official announcement turns out to have been a reverse, if not a defeat, at the first encounter with the enemy. The result has been unfavourable to the Government arms, as the following details will explain. From the enemy's side three Ranes and three sepoys were killed, while from the expeditionary force nine were killed, including one sergeant, besides Lieutenant Possolo and the bugler being wounded. The engagement took place between the expeditionary force and a handful of the deserters, but a reinforcement on a large scale was coming to co-operate with the deserters, when the Government troop saw the futility of prolonging the struggle, and beat a hasty retreat, leaving behind the two brass guns and a large quantity of cartridges which the retreating force could not bring with it, and, consequently, they have fallen in the hands of the enemy. The rebels have posted an advance guard at Amona and are constantly provoking a conflict which Captain Gomes da Costa thinks unable to meet, and remains in the island of Jua. Complaints are pouring in from Jua of the misbehaviour of some members of the Government troops. A large number of people, specially women, have left the island, and taken refuge at Piedade. The people of Jua are poor, and live by the cultivation of vegetables and fruits, of which the Government troops have availed themselves without payment. A more strict discipline ought to be enforced among the soldiers, and the persons and property of private individuals should be respected. Mr. De Silva, the Chief Justice, and Mr. Duarte de Vasconcellos, who are members of the Government Council, have abstained from attending the meeting of the Council. The Revenue Office of the province of Bardez has been closed. Preparations are being made on a large scale to give reception to his Highness Prince D. Affonso, Duke of Oporto, on his arrival here. Though it is exactly not known who will succeed Captain Gomes da Costa as Administrator of Ilhas, it is more than probable that his substitution is immiuent, and on the realisation of the fact the exiles will not delay in returning from the British territory where they have taken refuge. His Excellency the Governor-General left to-day by Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s steamer to Marmagoa, handing over the Government to a Council, to be composed of the members as noticed in my previous correspondence. Among those that have disappeared in the engagement was Mr. Lourero (European), the administrator of the province of Ponda. It will be a pity if he has been killed, for he was a young and intelligent gentleman, and enjoyed wide sympathies among the people. When Mr. Navarro was communicated with his transference to Macao, he telegraphed to the Minister whether he could return to Portugal on one year's medical certificate, which he has obtained from the Medical Board. No reply has been received. Dr. Rocha has gone to Bombay to be on the staff of the new Governor-General, Senhor Raphael de Andrade. He was one of the witnesses in the case of sedition brought by Captain Gomes da Costa against the natives of Goa, in the information which he laid before the Assistant to the Attorney to the Crown, on 21st August last. Dr. Rocha is the Director of the Field Hospital, and at the same time professor of two chairs of the Medical School at Goa, the pay of which he draws even during his absence.

IMPORT DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the Millowners' Association is being consulted again, will you please let me suggest that it cordially join hands with the Manchester agitators and boldly move for the total abolition of the most iniquitous Cotton Import Duties? I call them iniquitous, because they compel the Government of India, most probably against their conscience, to impose an Excise Duty on their Home (*i.e.*, Indian) industry.

The very name of Excise is odious. For it is really an attempt to "cut off," or "cut out," an industry which it should be the most sacred duty of a Government to encourage and foster. Where is a country in the world, besides India, where such a thing is done? Where in the history of the world is recorded such a thing as having been done? Who is the political economist who has justified such a thing being done?

An Excise Duty is imposed to curtail or discourage some *noxious* industry. Is the Indian Cotton Industry noxious? If not, then does not the Excise Duty carry with it a disgrace and a stigma for the Government that imposes it?

Away with the Cotton Import Duties then, if they can't be imposed without injustice to the home (*i.e.*, Indian) industry.

The Secretary of State for India talks of *complete* countervailing duties. No human ingenuity or device can possibly furnish them. For while the Manchester and other foreign manufacturers have the option of sending their goods to India and only pay duty on such goods, the home manufacturer must may duty on all goods, above a certain count, made by them for home consumption, whether such manufactures are paying or not. How can such injustice be avoided?

Better, then, to cast away the iniquitous import duties and to devise some other mode of taxation. At least, this is what the Millowners' Association should say, whatever others may say.—Yours, &c.,

A MILL MANAGER.

MILITARY NEWS.

Veterinary-Lieutenant H. B. Knight, at present on sick leave at Kasauli, is posted to Allahabad.

Lieutenant O. H. Lawson, 26th Punjab Infantry is transferred temporarily to the 29th Punjab Infantry.

Veterinary-Captain A. E. Richardson, has been ordered to proceed to Rangoon at once to assist in the purchase of mules.

Lieutenant J. S. Fowler, D. S. O., on return from employment with the Gilgit Agency has rejoined the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

The Government of India have sanctioned the transfer of the station of Ajmere from the 3rd Bengal to the 2nd Bombay Musketry Circle.

An exchange of Regiments has been sanctioned between Lieutenants F. D. Russell, 3rd Madras Lancers, and L. H. R. Ames, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave out of India:—Royal Horse Artillery.—Captain F. D. V. Wing, "C" Battery, for three months from date of departure, on urgent private affairs. Royal Artillery.—Major H. C. Dunlop, 9th Field Battery for six months, on medical certificate. Lieutenant C. C., Nott, No. 22 Company Western Division, for six months, on medical certificate. 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Captain J. H. Gwynne, for three months on urgent private affairs. 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment.—Captain W. G. Hamilton, for 12 months on medical certificate. 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.—Captain R. Stewart, for six months, on urgent private affairs. 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment.—Lieutenant H. W. Tompson, for twelve months, on private affairs. 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment.—Captain L. E. duMoulin, for twelve months, on private affairs. 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Lieutenant D. W. Churchar, for twelve months, on medical certificate. Second-Lieutenant W. G. B. Phibbs, for twelve months, on private affairs. Second-Lieutenant C. E. Dick, for twelve months on private affairs.

The undermentioned are appointed to the Regiments mentioned, on probation for the Staff Corps:—Lieutenants A. C. Hobson, R. H. E. Pennell, and J. B. Keogh, Royal Lancaster Regiment, to 1st Madras Pioneers, 20th Madras Infantry, and 22nd Bombay Infantry, respectively; Lieutenant, W. F. Lang, West Yorkshire Regiment, to the 14th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant H. Harrison, Yorkshire Light Infantry, to the 26th Madras Infantry; and Lieutenant C. H. B. Lees, Wiltshire Regiment, to the 17th Madras Infantry. Lieutenant F. J. Fraser, 5th Bengal Infantry, is transferred to the 33rd Punjab Infantry as permanent Wing Officer. Lieutenants E. W. Carrick and W. G. Nisbett, 32nd Madras Infantry, are appointed Adjutant and Quartermaster, respectively. 1-3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.—Surgeon Major H. Hamilton, M. D., officiating 1st Bengal Cavalry, on relief from the Chitral Relief Force, is posted to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Colonel J. C. G. Carmichael. Major Gossett, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, has been appointed Railway Transport Officer at Jhansi, with effect from the 23rd September 1895, and Captain Holland, 2nd Battlion Munster Fusiliers, Railway Transport Officer at Jubbulpore, with effect from the 5th October 1895.

H. E. THE VICEROY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 9.

Lord Lansdowne was one of the very few Governor-Generals of India who did not visit Poona on tour during his term of exalted office Therefore, exactly nine years have passed since the ancient Deccan capital had occasion to do honour to the first representative of the Crown in India, and this fact tended to augment the heartiness of the welcome that has to-day been accorded to Lord and Lady Elgin. Their Excellencies, who left Simla on October 24, first visited Agra, where a levee was held, a review of the Bikanir Camel Corps took place, and visits were exchanged with Native Chiefs. The next place of importance included in the tour was Gwalior, where a review of the Imperial Service Troops took place, and where Lord Elgin in his various speeches made more than one significant reference to the "three years that still remained to him in India." After staying a couple of days at Bhopal the Viceregal party reached Nandgaon, from whence they drove to Roza, in order to visit the famous Ellora Caves, and the historic fort of Dowlatabad. They returned to Nandgaon yesterday (Friday), and at 10 o'clock resumed the railway journey to Poona. Chalisgaam being the first station at which the special train stopped after entering the Bombay Presidency, the Commissioner of the Central Division joined the train there, while Major Owen, the Military Secretary to H. E the Governor, attended the train from Loni. Under the direction of Colonel Swann due preparations were made at the Poona station for the reception of the special train, and daylight had scarcely broken when a small army of workmen assembled to put the finishing touches

Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. B. Franklin, Surgeon to the Viceroy. The route to Ganeshkhind, where the Viceregal party are the guests of Lord and Lady Sandhurst, was lined as far as the Wellesley Bridge with the troops in garrison in order of seniority, viz., the K. O. Y. L. I., the North Lancashire, the 2nd Grenadiers, the 4th Bombay Rifles, and the 25th Bombay Rifles. A large number of people congregated on the pathways to obtain a glimpse of the "Burra Lord Saheb." On the arrival of the party at Government House a Viceregal salute was fired.

After breakfasting with Lord and Lady Sandhurst, the Viceroy was visited by the Gaekwar of Baroda, who, accompanied by the State officials, to whom reference has already been made, and by a detachment of his bodyguard, arrived at Ganeshkhind at a quarter-past eleven, was received with all the honours due to his exalted rank as the ruler of a first-class State. A guard-of-honour, consisting of one company of the 28th Bombay Pioneers, with band, was present, and selections of music were played during both visits. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and his Highness and the officials were received by Lord Elgin in the Durbar room. The ceremonies observed were of the usual kind, and need not be detailed here. The visit lasted fifteen minutes, and ended as it began with a salute. The Maharaja of Kolhapur next visited the Viceroy, precisely the same formalities being observed as in the case of the Gaekwar, with the exception that the salute consisted of nineteen guns.

These ceremonies were only just completed when a Municipal deputation arrived to present an address of welcome to Lord Elgin. The deputation was headed by Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabi Pudamji, who was duly presented to the Viceroy, and in turn introduced to Lord Elgin the other members of the deputation, namely: Mr. A. H. Plunkett, Dr. Thomson, Rao Bahadur Coopooswamy Mudeliar, Mr. V. N. Pathak, Professor S. Moulvi, Dr. Chobe, Dr. Gurdas, Mr. Maval, the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Tilak, Mr. B. Panachand, Mr. Gotamchand Bhaichand, Mr. Kazi Azimoodin, Mr. Mokasi, Mr. B. R. Natu, Dr. V. R. Patwardhan, Mr. Rambhao Munsaram, Mr. Nathmul, Mr. Dadasaheb Phatak, Mr. Hookumchand, Mr. Baba Maharaj, Mr. Kaikobad Noshir wan Dastur, Mr. Ramnarayen Amerchand, Mr. D. D.Adhikari, and Mr. Moghe. The address, which was read by Khan Bahadur Pudamji, was as follows:—

His Excellency the Right Honourable Victor Alexander Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P. C., LL.D., Lord Bruce of Kinloss and Lord Bruce of Torry in the Kingdom of Scotland, and Baron of Elgin in the United Kingdom.

May it please your Lordship,—We, the President and members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Poona, beg to offer to your Lordship and Lady Elgin on behalf of the citizens of Poona a most cordial welcome to this ancient and historic city. We hail your advent here, as it affords us an opportunity of expressing to the representative of our august and beloved Queen-Empress our sense of the many blessings we enjoy under her benign rule, and our affection and loyalty to her person and throne.

2. When we heard of your Excellency's appointment to the Government of this great country, we were rejoiced to find that we should have a Viceroy, on whose sympathy and support we had a claim, founded on the connection of your Lordship's distinguished father with this country and on the high regard in which his name had been held. We are conscious that the task of governing a vast population of many creeds and tongues is not a light one. But your Lordship on the eve of your departure told a distinguished audience of Your countrymen that, the sole purpose for which the British Empire in India existed was to secure good order, peace, and prosperity, to its millions, and we feel assured that the first care of your Excellency has been and will be to secure these blessings to her Majesty's Indian subjects entrusted to your care.

3. Ever since the Local Self-Government Acts were passed under the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon, the Municipal and Local Boards administrations have been chiefly carried on by the people themselves with success. We cannot say that either of these administrations has been devoid of defects, but your Excellency, who is intimately acquainted with the Municipal administration of your own town and has taken a personal share in it, will readily appreciate the slow but sure progress made by these bodies. The record of Municipal progress in sanitation, water-works, and popular education, throughout the Presidency, will show that the elective franchise was not bestowed in vain. The privilege has been highly valued by the people generally, and has been judiciously exercised. This Municipality has a large number of boys' and girls' schools under its care, and our budget allotment under the head of education this year is (inclusive of building grants) three-quarters of a lakh of rupees. The questions of Water and Sewerage Works are still under discussion, and we respectfully bespeak your Excellency's sympathetic consideration of them, when they come up before your Excellency's Government in due course.

4. Poona is the centre of much intellectual and educational activity, possessing as it does, two Arts Colleges, a College of Science, two Training Colleges—one for male and the other for female teachers, and numerous boys' and girls' High and Primary schools. Private enterprize in this important sphere has also been greatly developed, as one Arts College and many High Schools have been maintained and managed by private bodies. We have ventured to give this short statement, because your Lordship has taken a personal interest in the education and training of the youth and rendered eminent services to the cause of higher education in your own country.

5. We feel assured that the cause both of Municipal administration and education will find in your Lordship a sympathetic friend, and that the annals of your Lordship's Viceroyalty will be distinguished by great advances in these two spheres of national activities. In conclusion, we beg respectfully to express our grateful thanks for the kindness and favour shown by your Excellency in receiving this our humble address, and fervently hope and pray that your Lordship and Lady Elgin may be blessed with long life, health, and prosperity. We beg to remain, your Lordship's most obedient and humble servants.

Poona, 9th November, 1895.

A deputation from the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was also in attendance to present an address, and consisted of Mr. Baba Maharaj, M. V. R. Patwardhan, the Hon'ble Mr. Tilak, Professor G. K. Gokhle, Mr. Aparao Vaidia, Pleader, Mr. B. R. Natu, and Mr. Jalnapurker. The address was as follows:—

May it please your Excellency,—We, the members of a deputation of the Poona Sarvanjanik Sabha (an association established in 1870 for representing to Government the wants and wishes of the people of the Deccan), embrace this opportunity to heartily welcome your Excellency to this ancient capital and to respectfully testify our sense of deep loyalty to you, the august and worthy representative of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, for the numerous blessings which we enjoy under her benign and enlightened rule. The administration of this vast Continent is a responsibility which makes it impossible that the Viceroy entrusted with this charge should be enabled during his short term to visit the different parts of the country except for a short time, and it is, therefore, a source of great satisfaction that your Excellency has found time in the second year of your rule over us, to pay a flying visit to this part of the country, and we offer our most heartfelt thanks for the opportunity your Excellency has kindly afforded to us of expressing, as representatives of the Deccan, our sense of the honour conferred on this Presidency by your Excellency's condescension in receiving this address at our hands.

2. The question of the improvement of the condition of the Agricultural population in this country engaged the serious attention of your Excellency's predecessor, and we are glad to see that your Excellency's Government contemplates the deputation of Sir A. Buck to all the local Governments with a view to give effect to the recommendation of the Agricultural as also of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act Commission. The measures suggested by these two Commissions will, however, not be able to achieve the end in view, unless some steps are taken to impose limits on enhancements in re-settlement operations in the same spirit in which the Government of India have imposed restrictions upon the rights of the Zamindars in Bengal to increase the rents payable to them by their tenants. Temporary remissions and postponements are but palliatives, and unless some limitations are placed on the State demand, no real relief will be afforded. We have learnt with some apprehension that the proposal to restrict the powers of alienation of private proprietorship in land be advocated in some quarters in this connection. A more retrograde proposal, and one calculated to check all progress in land improvements cannot be conceived, and we trust that your Excellency's Government will give no encouragement to suggestions which will undo the work of centuries, and turn the ryots into serfs attached to the soil.

3. Your Excellency's Government have earned the hearty good-will of all classes by promulgating the noble resolution of November last regarding the aims of forest conservancy, and the considerations which should be borne in mind in the administration of forests in India. In theory these considerations have always been recognized as the ideals to be aimed at by the Local Governments, but the practical working of the department has been of a sort to thwart and defeat these considerations by subordinating them to the policy of making the forest a profitable State property, and not a trust in Government hands for the wants of the agricultural interests throughout the country. We accordingly submit that your Excellency's Government will direct the attention of Local Governments to revise their rules, and to work them in the spirit in which the resolution is conceived.

4. In regard to the administration of justice, the proposed legislation in the matter of increasing the powers of the Sessions Judges, and of the High Court in jury trials has filled the public mind with considerable alarm. As a matter of fact, in nine instances out of ten the judge and the jury agree in their verdicts, and in the small minority of cases where serious differences arise the power to refer the final decision to the High Court is a sufficient protection. The High Court does not always find in these referred cases that the judge is right and the jurors are wrong in their appreciation of the evidence. The association of the jury with the judge in the administration of justice represents a moral force of the highest value to the cause of good government. Juries, all the world over, do not always give verdicts which the judges approve, but that circumstance has never been allowed to influence Government in restricting their freedom. Even if a criminal escapes on occasions, the evil is not so great as when the sense of the jury is liable to be overruled by a judge who in this country being generally a foreigner cannot be said to understand fully native habits, and conviction by whom under such circumstances will often be understood as an exercise of arbitrary power. We, therefore, request that, as recommended by the Jury Commission, no retrograde changes may be made under your Excellency's presidency in this Council.

5. The differences between the Hindu and Mahomedan communities in connection with music rules in religious and other processions have become a disturbing element. The Sabha has recognized these opposing elements, and it has suggested plans by which the chances of misunderstandings might be minimised and reconciliations promoted between them both for ensuring prevention rather than repression of the disturbances. The Queen's peace is an interest which concerns all. That peace cannot be ensured by adopting repressive measures after the breaking out of troubles, or by investing the police with greater powers in the execution of their duties. The leaders on both sides, having no function of advice, and no power to enforce their wishes, stand aloof and unconcerned, and the police are left alone to deal with the disturbers of peace. Conciliation Boards enjoying the confidence of Government, and empowered to act as advisers of district authorities, will, it is hoped, better succeed in securing good feelings than is at present possible. Lastly, the question of music regulation in public streets has to be considered both in its general and special bearings. Regulations intended for such purposes should be confined to limitations of time, and place, and form of music, and should not empower police officers to stop music practically at all times, and in all places. This general principle being laid down clearly, the detail might well be left to local discretions according to custom or compact to be arranged between the leaders of both communities before disturbances break out.

6. In conclusion, we again beg to heartily thank your Excellency for your kindness in accepting this address from the Sabha, and we take this opportunity to express a hope that your Excellency will continue at the head of the Government for the full term of your office and thus ensure the completion of the many beneficial reforms which are engaging the attention of your Excellency's Government. We also beg to express our grateful thanks to Lady Elgin for her visit to this ancient city and its institutions and for the kind interest she has shown in the movement for the medical relief of Indian women first started by Lady Dufferin about ten years ago.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in reply to the addresses, said:—

I have to thank you sincerely for the welcome which you have given me as representatives of the ancient and historic city of Poona, and of the great district of the Deccan. I believe it is well known that I welcome the opportunities which these addresses afford. I do so for a reason which is easily stated. The Sarvajanik Sabha have well described the visit of a Viceroy as a flying visit. It is, as they justly remark, impossible for him, if he is to endeavour to reach the various parts of this great Empire, to spend much time in any one place. Under these circumstances it is of primary importance to him to consider, when he visits a district, how he can best utilise the short space of time at his disposal. To my mind one of the most beneficial ways in which he can do so is, in the first place, by meeting face to face with the representatives of local bodies; because, after all, there is a good deal in actually seeing one another; and, in the second place, that these opportunities should be used for calling his attention to any special question of local interest on which, if at some future time, it should come up to the Government of India for decision, a knowledge of the locality will be of value. I think therefore addresses presented to a Viceroy on occasions of this kind must aim at two principal objects. In the first place, they give the opportunity for those courteous greetings which, if you are willing to receive him, and the Viceroy is willing to come, will be readily exchanged; and, in the second place, they are fit occasions on which to put on record the special questions, which those who know local interests best consider of most consequence. I am well aware that there are other questions of greater and graver interest which concern not merely the locality but the community at large. I wish to point out that this is an inconvenient opportunity for discussing questions of that kind. I assert with some confidence that to give their true value to general statements made by bodies, however representative, when they deal with controversial topics in a short and summary manner, you must have full knowledge of the discussions that preceded the conclusion, or full opportunity of discussing them at the time. And on the other hand, it is a painful, if not intolerable, position that a man replying to a welcome should be called upon to controvert facts or challenge fallacies which he cannot accept but equally cannot altogether ignore. Therefore, I think, it is more convenient that in the case of these larger questions of which I have spoken, if a representation to the Government is desirable it should be made in a form that will enable me to carefully consider it and a reasoned and deliberate reply. Gentlemen of the Municipal Corporation of Poona, you have rightly conjectured that you could enlist my sympathy on the two subjects to which you have specially directed my attention, namely, Municipal administration and education. I observe that with regard to Municipal administration—in which I may say I am informed that you stand amongst the first—you have still before you two of the greatest problems which Municipal bodies can have to grapple with. I know that in the discussion of the great questions of water and drainage there is often a good deal of unnecessary heat excited, and some troublesome questions may arise. I sincerely wish you well through the discussions which you say are still unfinished, and I trust they will not occur in your case in any exaggerated form. I would counsel if they do occur to keep steadily before your minds that, apart from any of the manifold points of procedure of technical detail, and even, if I might say so, of financial pressure which may arise, you should keep always before your minds the fact that you have in your hands the life and death of your fellow citizens, and that, therefore, it is your supreme duty not to imperil these great objects for any advantage of comparatively less importance. In this way you will justify the belief in municipal institutions which you so warmly profess. Gentlemen, with regard to education I have heard with great pleasure from your address the efforts you are making in that direction. As you have said, it is a subject to which I have paid a good deal of attention in days gone by, and which if time and opportunity allowed I should like very much to study in India and to consult with those who, like you, take an interest in the subject. It is a many-sided subject; and it is not the work of one day, or like a work of great sanitary importance to be solved by one plan that will last for ever; it has to provide for every generation as one follows the other and to meet the wants of each succeeding age. I am glad to learn that here in Poona you have recognised this fact, and have not hesitated to give to this movement the support without which it cannot succeed. I am glad also to hear that in Poona an attempt has been made to advance in one of the latest forms of educational progress—I mean technical education. This is a subject which had been before us very prominently just before I left England, and I venture to say that it is one that deserves careful attention, and is not perhaps quite so easily dealt with as some people are at first sight inclined to think. I only wish that time permitted me to study more particularly the methods you propose to adopt here to provide the beginnings at all events of this branch of study. Gentlemen of the Sarvajanik Sabha, you have called my attention to some of the great problems of the agricultural question in a paragraph which, if you will allow me to say so, seems to illustrate some of the inconveniences of dealing with those large questions on an occasion of this kind. You have expressed very confident opinions on some extremely controversial subjects. I have no means of knowing how these opinions were arrived at, whether after discussion or otherwise, though much might depend on that; but in any case it is obvious that I cannot discuss them here and now. Time would fail me even if the occasion were opportune. Let us take, for instance, an illustration. You have spoken in this paragraph of the question of re-settlement, and if I rightly understood your meaning, the natural inference from your observations is that you consider the new settlements which are continually being made to press hardly upon the people. I should be inclined to traverse that allegation altogether. I think if I had time and opportunity, I could produce facts and figures to show that at no time in the history of India has the demand for a share in the produce of the land, to which the Government is legally and by immemorial custom entitled, been so moderate as it is at the present time. I mention this in order to show, with regard to this and other questions, that if I do not discuss them with you because there is no opportunity you must not for that reason think I am able to accept the propositions you have set before me. All I can say is that the views which you have expressed—and I have not the slightest objection to your expressing them—will be fully considered in the course of those inquiries which the Government of India is now instituting, and of which the deputation of Sir Edward Buck, to which you have alluded, is but a part. When these enquiries are completed I trust that the Goverment of India may be in a position to introduce legislation on this subject; and, when we do, I hope that it will be based on the same general principles as the Forest Resolution of which you have spoken so appreciatively, namely, that while we conserve the due rights of the State we do all we can to protect the rights and interests of that great class of cultivators on whom the prosperity of most countries depends, and none more than India. Gentlemen, I can only allude very briefly to two other matters of moment to which you refer in your address. I do not think it would be proper for me to enter into any discussion of the details of a Bill now before the Legislative Council, but I may say a word or two as to procedure. I cannot help thinking that a wholly disproportionate excitement has been got up over this matter. I gather that you at all events assent unreservedly to the recommendations of the Jury Commission, and acknowledge, therefore, that reforms are desirable in the law. One point remains outside those recommendations, and on that point there is, admittedly, great difference of opinion. If the Government had ignored that point and left it out of the Bill this difference of opinion, and all the consequences that result from differences of opinion, would have remained. The Government thought it better that this point should be carefully and deliberately considered, and it will be carefully and deliberately considered in the proceedings of the Legislative Council. As the Hon. Member who introduced the Bill stated to the public this is the point with which the Government have introduced this particular provision, and I venture to hope that by the co-operation of all who take an interest in the due, the efficient, but still in the conservative administration of the law, the result of the discussions in Calcutta will be that the law will be put into a shape which will meet the approval of your Sabha as well as of the rest of the community. Gentlemen, you have also called my attention to the differences between the Hindu and Mahomedan communities in connection with music rules in religious and other processions. Well, gentlemen, I am not here to speak "ex cathedra" or to lay down a general rule which will be applicable in all cases. It has proved to be very difficult to ascertain and record all the varieties of custom in these matters which are found in different places. Under these circumstances I do not see how it would be possible—indeed, I am not sure that in any case it would be justifiable—to do otherwise than to hold the police authorities to the responsibility which falls upon them for the preservation of the Queen's peace. But, all the same, I welcome most sincerely the emphatic declaration which the Sabha, has made that the Queen's peace is an interest which concerns all. I trust that that sentiment will go forth far and wide. I venture to think that this declaration coupled with their advocacy of conciliatory action by the leaders on both sides is of happy omen; and I earnestly hope that your efforts may eventually achieve the great object which is common to you and to the Government, that is, that the time may come when police interference in religious processions will no longer be required by circumstances of the case. Gentlemen, I think I have detained you long enough. I am well aware that there are many great questions which I have either not discussed or, perhaps, not alluded to. I have frankly told you why. Let me also frankly assure you that as long I continue to hold the great office to which by the favour of her Majesty the Queen-Empress I have been appointed, I shall make it a point to receive and carefully consider any representation which may be sent to me by the important bodies whom I am now addressing, and in thanking you for the good wishes expressed in the adresses which have now been read, I venture to hope that when my term of office expires I may, at least, leave behind me some token of the beneficial reforms to which you have alluded. (Applause.)

The deputation then withdrew.

Shortly after half-past three Lord Elgin proceeded to pay a return visit to the Gaekwar of Baroda, a deputation being sent by his Highness to escort the Viceroy to Flora Villa, his temporary residence, Lord Elgin was accompanied by Mr. Cunningham, Foreign Secretary, Colonel Durand, Captains Grimston and Adams, Viscount Fincastle, and Mr. Babbington Smith, the courteous private secretary. The party was escorted by a detachment of the Governor's Bodyguard, and as it left Government House a salute of thirty-one guns was fired from the General Parade Ground, Kirkee. The Viceroy, who was received by a guard-of-honour, consisting of 100 men of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, with band, remained with the Baroda Prince for fifteen minutes, and then left, to pay a formal visit of the same duration to the Raja of Kolhapur, at Mansfield Lodge, salutes being fired both on his arrival and departure. At Mansfield Lodge the guard-of-honour was composed of 100 men of the Yorkshire Light Infantry. In the evening most of the members of the Viceregal party proceeded on a boating excursion to Roshewille. A busy day concluded with a dinner at Government House, to meet their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Elgin. The dinner list was as follows:—

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Elgin; His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sandhurst; Lady Elizabeth Bruce; The Honourable Mrs. Grant; The Honourable Chief Justice Farran, Bar.-at-Law, Chief Justice of Bombay; The Right Reverend Dr. L. G. Myine, M. A., D.D., Lord Bishop of Bombay; The Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine, I.C.S., Judge of the High Court of Bombay; The Honourable Mr. Justice Starling, B.A., LL.B., officiating Judge of the High Court of Bombay; Mr. W. J. Cuninghame, C.S.I., C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department; The Honourable Mr. W. R. Macdonell, M.A., J.P., Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay; The Honourable Mr. J. K. Spence, I.C.S., J.P., Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, also Commissioner, Central Division; Mr. Hadji Mirza Hassan Khan, Consul-General for Persia; Major-General R. Blundell, General Officer Commanding Poona District, and Mrs. Blundell; The Right Reverend Dr. B. Beider Linden, S.J., R. C. Bishop of Poona; Mr. W. H. Crowe, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan; Mr. C. Wingate, C.I.E., I.C.S., Collector and Magistrate of Nasik; Mr. J. I. Campbell, C.I.E., M.A., LL.D., J.P., I.C.S., Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay; Mr. H. Babington Smith, I.C.S., Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy; Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel B. Franklin, I.M.S., Surgeon to his Excellency the Viceroy; Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. McConaghy, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Poona; Lieutenant-Colonel A. Durand, C.B., Military Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy; Mr. H. F. Silcock, I.C.S., Collector and Magistrate, Poona; The Reverend J. H. Mackay, M.A., Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland; Mr. G. W. Roughton, J.P., President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation; Mr. W. C. Hughes, M. Inst. C.E., J.P., Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust; Captain R. E. Grimston, 6th B. Cav., A.D.C. to his Excellency the Viceroy; Captain R. C. Bond, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, A.D.C. to Major-General Blundell, and Station Staff Officer, Poona; Lieutenant F. L. Adam, Scots Guards, A.D.C. to his Excellency the Viceroy; Lieutenant H. A. Robinson, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, O. C. Detachment, Ganeshkhind; Viscount A. E. Fincastle, 16th Lancers, A.D.C. to his Excellency the Viceroy; Mr. F. W. Latimer, Assistant Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy.

Staff of H. E. the Governor—Major R. Owen; Mr. J. J. Heaton; Surgeon-Major H. Martin, M.B.; Captain H. G. Heneage; Captain W. G. Walton; Lieutenant A. M. Pirie; Lieutenant C. C. Leveson-Gower; Lieutenant G. H. Bolleau; and Lieutenant A. R. Bayley.

To-morrow (Sunday) will be quietly spent, but on Monday the events of the day include a review of troops on the General Parade Ground; a visit to the Poona Hospitals, and an afternoon levee at Government House, to be followed by a banquet and ball. Owing to the breaks on the railway, it has been decided that the Viceregal party shall leave Poona for Hyderabad, at eight o'clock, on Tuesday morning, instead of three o'clock in the afternoon, as previously arranged.

The British Government has taken steps to communicate to the Venezuelan Government the reparation which will be required for the ill-treatment of a number of British police officers in British Guiana by the Venezuelans last January. It is stated that the action of the British Government relates only to the ill-treatment of the British Guiana police by the Venezuelans, and has no connection with the boundary question. The Bishop of British Guiana, who sailed on Oct. 23 for the Colony, has stated to a representative of Reuter's Agency that Lord Salisbury's action in demanding reparation for the insults to British officials is regarded with great satisfaction by the Colonists. Another gentlemen, who has lived for over a quarter of a century in British Guiana, expresses a similar opinion, and says that in Guiana itself interference by the United States is not anticipated, and it is for the most part suggested by men who are in the pay of Venezuela. The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* characterises as grotesque that there is any popular excitement there concerning the dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain. It is doubtful, he says, whether a hundred persons could be found in the United States to give an intelligible statement on the question at issue.

Mr. Faulconer, District Engineer of Jullander, has been selected as Assistant Secretary and Engineer of the Simla Municipality. There were sixty-four candidates for the post

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ROZA, Nov. 7.

All preparations for the Viceroy's reception and stay at Roza are now completed. Mr. Stevens's presence on the ghaut for some time past has resulted, as might have been expected by those who know his energetic nature, in the most successful and adequate arrangements which have been carried out in a style befitting to the occasion. Visitors to the camp who have not before seen Roza express their admiration for the picturesque but removed little spot on the Aurungabad hills. One cannot but regret that in a few days this huge structure will disappear, and the pretty spot upon which it stands be given over once more to the gowli and his cattle, till another Viceroy of India shall come to see the cave temples of Ellora. But before the occasion of another such visit it may be hoped that the permanent quarters, the erection of which is now under consideration, will have been long completed. But even in the absence of this accommodation the railway will bring to the Roza plateau many dwellers in tents, and there are many pleasant spots round about where to pitch a camp. The picturesque little town of Roza itself is in a great part deserted and ruined, but evidences of its past grandeur and importance still remain in its ruined walled-gardens and garden-houses, its hundreds of domed tombs and crumbling sepulchres, rendering it a pretty sight, looking down from an elevated position above the gateways. Amongst its many famous tombs may be mentioned those of Nizam-ul-Mulk Asof Jah, the founder of the Hyderabad Dynasty, Nizam Shah, King of Ahmednugger, Tana Shah King of Golconda, and the Emperor Aurungzebe, whose tomb is, in accordance with his own special wishes, extremely simple in its adornment. The Caves of Ellora, as they are called, are not at Ellora, but in the heart of the hill, about half-a-mile away from Roza town, many of the caves being actually under the spot where the Viceroy's camp is situated, and the descent can be made to them in a few minutes. The cave temples of Ellora, are fully described, in all guide books, and that they are worthy of a visit as one of the sights of India may be gathered from the fact that in recent years the Viceroys of India have all endeavoured to pay a visit to Roza, though circumstances have on occasions prevented them from carrying out their object. A telegraph wire has been set up in connection with the Aurungabad wire, and the signallers on the ghaut can "call up" Bombay direct. This wire, which has been laid on for the convenience of the Viceroy, has also been the means of greatly facilitating the preparations to be made. As an instance, some things being required to complete the furnishing of the Viceroy's bungalow were telegraphed for to Bombay. Within twenty-four hours the things required, which were many in number, were received in Roza camp. The departure of the Viceregal party, on their forty-eight mile drive to Roza, was wired here, at 9 a.m., on Wednesday, and their arrival at Deogaum, where a halt was made for lunch, was communicated by military signallers, provided by the 4th Infantry H. C. The last six miles of the approach to the ghaut of the Viceroy's carriages could be easily traced from above by the dust that arose on the plain, and shortly before six in the cool of the evening the Viceroy and Countess of Elgin, accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. Grant, Lady Elizabeth Bruce, and the staff, drove into the compound of "Paradise Cottage," where a guard-of-honour of the 4th Infantry H. C. with the Queen's colour and band was drawn up, and received his Excellency with a royal salute, the battery firing thirty-one guns. Everyone was glad to retire early after the fatigues of the long drive from Nandgaon. The Viceroy and party dined together in Paradise Cottage, while the staff and other officials in the camp dined in the huge tent which had been erected for a general mess. During dinner the band of the 4th Infantry H. C. played in the camp, at which his Excellency expressed much pleasure. At 7 o'clock, on Thursday, the Viceroy and all the party descended the ghaut to see the cave monasteries and temples of Ellora in which the keenest interest was evinced, so much so that they did not return till nearly eleven o'clock, and again at a little after 4 p. m. made a second journey to the caves, not returning till darkness made farther sight, seeing for that day impossible. The Roza hills abound in panthers but as is usually the case they are very difficult to get a shot at without much time and labour being expended. Lieutenant Glasfurd, however, was on the look out for snipe, on his return journey to Aurungabad, having been on a visit to Roza, when he suddenly came upon a panther a short distance from the camp. Having only snipe shot with him, he sent to a village and procured a bullet, which he cut up, and loading his gun with it, killed the panther at the first shot. The news was brought to the camp by a villager who was met going round asking for a cart with a piece of linen, torn from the sportsman's clothes, and upon which was the marking of his name. The moral to be gathered from this is to mark your linen that we may not be without resources to procure a cart, when out shooting, if requiring one to carry home your trophy. On Friday morning the Viceroy and party left Roza, at 7 o'clock, *en route* to Nandgaon, travelling *viâ* Dowlatabad, and stopping there for breakfast, and for the purpose of visiting the famous fortress a halt was also made in Roza village to see the tombs, in which, as in everything else, the greatest interest was evinced. His Excellency departed under the usual salute, and inspected the guard-of-honour before getting into his carriage. A group, consisting of the Viceroy, the ladies of the party, with the staff and the officials in the camp, was taken by Lalla Deen Dyal on a prettily selected spot, within the compound of Paradise Cottage. This enterprising artist has also taken many views and scenes of great interest during the Viceroy's stay at Roza.

ROZA, Nov. 8.

The Viceregal party set out on their return journey to Nandgaon, at 7 o'clock, this morning As might have been expected, the bright and busy camp at once assumed an air of dissolution on the departure of the party. To-morrow the five hundred coolies employed in the preparation and arrangements of the camp will be let loose, to dismantle the huge structure, everything employed in its erection being carted off to Nandgaon, for transit to Hyderabad. Only those who know Roza with nought but its natural surroundings can realise what a huge undertaking the carrying out with such complete success the arrangements made for the Viceroy's visit to Roza must have been. It must be with extreme satisfaction and naturally also feelings of relief, that Mr. Alfred Stevens, who may be rightly styled, the "master of the Roza ceremonies," has seen his labours crowned with success; nor must the work carried out by those assisting, under his direction, be left unnoticed. Mr. Puddamji, the Tahsildar of Aurungabad, was ever ready and courteously attended to all wants at any hour of the night or day. That no hitch occurred from beginning to end in the transport of the Viceregal party to and from Roza, or in the arrangements requisite for their convenience and comfort in such a remote spot, is highly creditable in every way to all those concerned. It is only to be hoped now that it may be at last realised how absolutely necessary it is that sufficient accommodation of a permanent nature should be provided on the Roza ghaut by which, especially on occasions as the present one, a great amount of labour and expense would be saved. Moreover, the new railway will eventually bring many visitors to Roza coming, as now, from all parts of the world, but in greater numbers, when the question of accommodation will be of some concern. The State of Hyderabad having within its boundaries one of the most interesting sights in India, in the cave temples of Ellora, it is to be hoped that some facilities may be afforded those wishing to visit them. This visit to the cave temples of Ellora, the tombs of Roza, and the fortress of Dowlatabad must have afforded an illustration of pages of the History of India though remotely removed from each other, but of the deepest interest, embracing as they do, varied pictures of the mythology of India during the period of its greatest vigour, as regards the cave temples and the martial splendour and resources of the Commanders of the armies of the time as regards Dowlatabad. It is needless to say that his Excellency the Viceroy evinced the deepest interest in all he saw. On arriving at Dowlatabad this morning the Viceroy and party immediately commenced the ascent to the summit of the fort, which is a difficult climb of 600 feet above the surrounding plain. The cunningly constructed subterraneous passages through which the party were compelled to pass had been lighted up for the occasion, and on reaching the summit a short stay was made to partake of *chota hazri*, and at the same time to admire the pretty scene so many feet below of the extensive and a ruined outworks and battlements interspersed amongst the vineyards, from which latter are procured the famous *hubshi* grapes. After partaking of *chota hazri* the Viceroy and party continued their onward journey to Nandgaon, being escorted by detachments of the 3rd Lancers H. C. under a British officer. It may be added in conclusion that his Excellency expressed great pleasure in his visit to Roza camp and all that was seen during the short stay there. It was regretted that time would not permit a visit to be made to Aurungabad.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

At 7 o'clock, on Saturday morning, his Excellency Sir George White, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, accompanied by Lieutenant-General C. E. Nairne, Commanding the Bombay Forces, the officers of the head-quarter staff and of the Bombay District Staff, left the Apollo Bunder for inspecting the harbour defences. During the course of the inspection, which lasted about an hour and a-half, his Excellency visited Middle Ground, Oyster Rock, and the Colaba North and South Forts. The party then landed at the Pilot Bunder, and proceeded to the Connaught Club, and after visiting this institution his Excellency inspected the Station Hospital, the site for the new Station Hospital, the Royal Artillery and British Infantry Barracks. Sir George White expressed great satisfaction at what he saw and inspected. About 11 o'clock, his Excellency drove to the mess of the Bombay 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, and took breakfast there. He then drove to the Cooperage, where he remained until 4 o'clock, when, accompanied by General Nairne and a party of ladies and gentlemen he went on a torpedo boat with Captain Goodridge, R.N., of H. M. Steamship Magdala, and had a cruise round the harbour, returning to shore in the evening. Sir George White, General Nairne, and the officers of the head-quarter staff then went to the Royal Yacht Club, where they had dinner. At 9 p.m. his Excellency, in company of Major-General Morton, Adjutant-General, in India, Lieutenant-Colonel Duff, Military Secretary, and Captain Agnew and Lieutenant Swanstone, left Bombay from the Church Gate Station for Baroda by the Ahmedabad mail train, the departure being private. Shortly before the train started, his Excellency and suite drove to the Church Gate Station, where on alighting he was met by the following officers, who had assembled at the station to see him off:—Lieutenant-General C. E. Nairne, Commanding the Bombay Forces; Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Hilliard, D. S. O., Assistant Adjutant-General; Brigadier-General Curteis, Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Stevens, Commanding the District; Major Mercer, Military Secretary to General Nairne, and Captain Leckey, Aid-de-Camp to General Nairne. His Excellency got into a special saloon attached to the train, and left for Baroda. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired this morning at sunrise to announce the departure of his Excellency.

JOTTINGS FROM KHANDALLA.

A correspondence writes:—Khandalla is now enjoying one of the finest weathers, and the vigorous and refreshing westerly breeze has once more asserted its sway over the wet and relaxing currents of the south-east. The air is all that could be desired, and the mornings and evenings are delightfully cool.

The storm that we had of late, interfered a great deal with our tennis games, and several tennis-players who would have enjoyed many pleasant hours at the hotel tennis court, were deprived of the games they so much appreciate. However, these few but smart late showers have been much beneficial in the way of refreshing the air and have given the whole place quite a charming appearance and an exhilarating effect.

This pretty little station is always full in the hot weather season, and after the rains as many people run up to have a look at the beautiful scenery, which has an indescribable charm of its own, as well as to visit the most celebrated Karli Caves, and at the same time benefit themselves by the health giving climate of Khandalla.

Here is at any rate a list of names of some of the visitors who have been here during the October season: Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Walker, Bombay, Mr. Forrester, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders-Slater, Bombay, Miss Miller, Mrs. Vernon Bayley, Bombay, Miss Clarke Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Francke and children, Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Remington and party, Bombay, Major and Mrs. Block, Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. Scriven, Mr. and Mrs. Schukon, Russia, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Cooper, R. N., Lieutenant Hogg, Lieutenant Fox, R.I.R., Mr. Emberson, Captain Buckle, Commandant of the Depot, Mr. G. W. Roughton, Bombay, Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, Bombay, Surgeon-Colonel D. Hughes and Miss Hughes, Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Prevost, Mr. Phythian, Mrs. Childe, Bombay, Mr. Braddon, R. N., H. M. S. Sphinx, Mr. Rowand, R. N., Mrs. Charles, Surgeon-Captain Parry, Poona, Mrs. Parry, England, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Poona, Professor, Mrs., and Miss Peterson, Bombay, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Peile, Mr. P. Reynolds, Poona, Mr. and Mrs. Tyrrell, Jausi, Mr. H. Read, Bombay, and several others.

On Wednesday night, the 6th instant, an open-air concert was given in the compound of the Khandalla Hotel, which the music-wise here assert was a pronounced success. The officers of the military depot were the chief promoters of this entertainment. The programme, which was a carefully selected one, was divided into two parts, and all those who took part in the concert discharged their respective duties very creditably. Mrs. Walker treated the company with "The Old Folks at Home" and "The Minstrel Boy." These songs were sung with much delicacy and sweetness, and being loudly encored, responded with another highly amusing ditty, "That sly Tom Tit," which was also rendered admirably well. Mr. Aug. Cook, R. N., was also very successful in his "Tom Bowling" and "The Lass who Loves the Sailor.' Mrs. Childe deserves to be praised to have played the accompaniments on the piano with great precision. Captain Buckle, Lieutenant Fox, and the other promoters of the entertainment must be congratulated on the success of their efforts, as they left nothing undone to most the comfort and convenience of the numerous guests.

DEPARTURE OF THE INDIAN TROOPSHIP DILWARA.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Dilwara, under the Command of Captain A. W. Mann, will sail, to-day, for Southampton, with details, consisting of 41 officers, 11 ladies, 11 children, 1,190 men, 22 women, and 55 children. The following is the list of officers and their families:—

Surg Lieut Col R H and Mrs Quill, A M Staff	Lieut H C and Mrs Cumber and 2 children, E K

LANCASHIRE AND THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON TO RECEIVE A DEPUTATION.

MESSRS. MAWDSLEY AND TATTERSALL, joint secretaries of the Indian Cotton Import Duties Joint Committee of Employers and Operatives, on Oct. 22, received the following communication from the Secretary of State for India (Lord George Hamilton M.P.)

India Office, Whitehall, Oct. 21, 1895.—Gentlemen,—I have to acknowledge your letter of the 18th inst. I will certainly receive a deputation from the Indian Cotton Duties Joint Committee before arriving at any final decision upon the question of the 5 per cent. Indian cotton import duties. The Indian Government have not yet replied to the statement and despatch which I addressed to them, as they are desirous of giving to it the full time and attention it requires. I will gladly avail myself of the offer of your committee to supply me with any further information which may, upon the receipt of that despatch, be required to elucidate this controversy.—Yours, &c., George Hamilton.

THE GOVERNMENT BLAMED FOR MILL STOPPAGE.

The following circular has been issued to the workpeople of Hartford Mills, Preston :—

For the last thirty-four years almost the whole of the production of these mills has gone to India. For some years past the continual decline in the value of silver exchange has induced the erection of more cotton mills in India, and thereby increased the competition with English cloths. Last year our Government placed a duty upon our cloth equal to an advance of over 16 per cent. upon the weavers' wages. This duty was also placed upon the mills in India, but to such a limited extent that the Indian manufacturers have contrived to evade it, and the duty so far has been paid by English manufacturers. In the hope that the present Government would have taken immediate steps to cure this anomaly we have continued working up to the present time. No steps have, however, been taken by the Government, and we are therefore most reluctantly compelled to give you notice that we shall work out and stop that portion of our machinery which supplies the Indian markets.

(Sd.) The Hartford Mills Co., Limited. Oct. 15.

SIR J. LEESE, Q.C., M.P., ON "TORY PROMISES."

Speaking at the Town Hall, Accrington, on Oct. 19, Sir J. Leese, Q.C., M.P., said he did not think that any honest Liberal could impute to the late Government defective Liberal principles; but it did occur to some of them that a few more meetings of the whole party would have prevented some terrible blunders in policy. The imposition of the Indian cotton duties was one blunder. (Cheers.) As to the future, apart from some bushels of generalities in the way of promises, the only specific pledges given by the Tories at the recent election were to bring forward a scheme of old-age pensions, to promote bi-metallism, and to repeal the Indian import duties on cotton :—

It would be unfair, perhaps, to condemn the Government for not having at once proceeded to redeem the first and second of those pledges, but with regard to the third, that was a pressing and urgent matter, and the people of Lancashire had a right to expect immediate action. (Cheers.) There was no question upon which the Tories in Lancashire at the general election relied so much as that of the Indian import duties. They put the question in the forefront of their attack upon the Liberal Government. If even there was a promise of the repeal of those duties it was given by Tory candidates at the last election. (Hear, hear.) The Tory Government was pledged to the unconditional repeal of those duties both by declaration and by inference. Yet Lord George Hamilton, who when in opposition practically led the attack, now declared it to be a very "difficult and delicate" question, and that nothing could be done at present. The Lancashire working men who voted Liberal in 1892 and turned Tory on this very question in 1895 had been "sold." (Cheer-). Their claim was for immediate repeal. It was a just claim, and their case was a good one. Every day's delay in the repeal was adding to the loss of trade and profits both to the masters and workpeople in Lancashire. It would certainly be March of 1896 before anything could be done, and Lancashire would then have nine months' loss to face under any circumstances when it had every right to expect from Tory professions immediate and complete relief. (Cheers.) As a free-trader he objected to import duties in toto where there was a risk of their operating as protective duties. He regarded this imposition on Lancashire goods as dangerous, almost as a declaration of war. There was no estimate that could be formed of the results of the bitter feelings already engendered. It looked to him as if Lancashire had been humbugged, and he fancied there were a good many Liberals who were cajoled into voting Tory on this point who would bitterly repent of their action before the weary six years of Tory rule were over (Cheers.) They had all a very great personal respect for Mr. Arthur Balfour; but what was that gentlemen's position with regard to this matter? During the general election Mr. Balfour said he would not pledge himself to the repeal of the duties, but said that with bimetallism the duties would practically repeal themselves, inasmuch as the Indian revenue would so increase that there would be no need for them. Well, when Parliament assembled Mr. Balfour was asked. "What about bimetallism?" His reply in effect was, "Oh, I am still in favour of bimetallism, but I cannot control my colleagues," so that what Mr. Balfour offered them as a remedy he now said he was not in a position to give. It was hard enough to be humbugged in this way, but it was harder still to be taunted with their simplicity in allowing themselves to be humbugged. This was what the Tory "St. James's Gazette" said to the people of Lancashire: "Very naturally Lancashire would like to have the Indian import duties withdrawn, but its desire cannot be granted. Its manufacturers and operatives will be annoyed—(hear, hear)—and may even threaten revenge on the Government at the polls. (Cheers.) But the next general election is a long way off." (Laughter.) After that he did not think they would say he was using too strong language when he declared that Lancashire had been humbugged. We were going to have a repetition of the broken promises and violated pledges of 1886, but he could assure them that he would not fail to remind the Tory members of the county of their reiterated pledges on this question. He would hold them to their word and challenge them even to vote against their own side if necessary, as he himself and Mr. Maden and Mr. Philip Stanhope did in the last Parliament. (Loud cheers.)

ANGLOPHOBIA IN RUSSIA.

THE "Times'" St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed on October 20:—It becomes a painful duty to feel obliged to repeat so often that the Russian Press is now infected with an epidemic of Anglophobia far in excess of the ordinary unfriendliness which is more or less its normal attitude towards Great Britain, and which has certainly been one of its particular characteristics ever since the rapprochement with France. A conspicuous example of this anti-English sentiment has just been furnished in the "Grazhdanin" by the editor and proprietor himself, Prince Mestchersky. . . . The "Grazhdanin's" sentiments in this particular instance are simply those of the majority of its contemporaries. They are also the sentiment of a great many Russians, especially in the army and navy. Prince Mestchersky's indignation has been aroused by an article in one of the Russian reviews, expressive of Russian sympathy for England and of the latter's beneficial influence in various ways. Prince Mestchersky utterly and entirely denies the existence of any such sympathy, and winds up with the following conclusion:—"The true Russian has every year been more and more consciously feeling the force of the conviction that the one real enemy of Russia is England, who is infallibly destined to damage Russia, and that all her assurances of sympathy or alliance with Russia are either impudent lies or crafty deceit, intended to lead us astray and then do us harm. In her intercourse with Russia and her attitude towards us England has not and cannot have either honour or conscience; on the contrary, there is no villainy and nothing low enough to which England will not stoop for the purpose of injuring Russia. It would be absurd to blame England for this; on the contrary, they are to be respected for it, seeing that this hatred of Russia arises from a feeling of love for their own country and concern for its future welfare. If there is any thing, therefore, to be desired, it is that we on our part should so love Russia as never to forget to injure England whenever and wherever we can. As soon as we clearly comprehend this, and detest England with all the might of our national genius, then will our triumphant growth begin."

RUSSIA AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

It would seem (says the London correspondent of the "Manchester" Guardian) that the policy of the Russian Government to acquire a considerable holding in the Suez Canal Company is being quietly but steadily carried out.

THE PAMIR SETTLEMENT.

A letter on the work of the Pamir Boundary Commission, contributed to the "Novoe Vremya" by one of the Russian members—Colonel Galkin—confirms the news that a serious disagreement took place between the Commissioners as soon as the mission went eastward of Ourt-Bel, and had agreed on the frontier up to the mouth of the Mikhman Juli river, which was only settled by reference to the two Governments concerned. Colonel Galkin (says a "Times," telegram) draws a gloomy picture of the depressing effects of bad weather and the feelings of uncertainty and of anxiety to return home which prevailed among the members of the Commission during the interval, between the Aug. 29 and Sept. 7. The frontier was ultimately demarcated up to the high spur of the Mustagh range, where Chinese territory begins, in the valley of the Kara Jukur and the Tagh-dubash Pamir. On Oct. 13 both halves of the Commission struck their tents and, after the friendliest parting, started for their respective homes in Ferghana and India.

LORD ROBERTS OF KANDAHAR.

THE "Waterford Chronicle" lately published an interesting communication, giving an account of the ancestors of Lord Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford, from the pen of Mr. Bailey, which affords an illustration of the truth of the observation that most Irishmen who have gone great things in historic times have had an infusion of Norman, Saxon, or Welsh blood in their veins. It is unnecessary to dwell on the ancient and rather mythical deeds of Ossianic heroes and of great legislators and warriors like Olham Fodhla, Con of the Hundred Fights, Dathy "who was killed at the foot of the Alps by lightning," or Brian Boroimhe. Let them have their own laurels of pure Milesian growth. We would rather dwell upon the remarkable differentiation of qualities produced by the intermixture of foreign blood, so to speak, with that of the natives which long ago produced a very turbulent, energetic, and self-asserting race of Irish isis Hibernia Hiberniores, and who from time to time furnished representative Nationalists such as Molyneux, Swift, Plunket, Bushe, Fitzgerald, Sheares, Bagenal Hervey, and Smith O'Brien; divines like Ussher, Berkley; soldiers like Sarsfield, Wellington, Napier, Roberts, and Wolseley; statesmen like Canning and Burke and the Lawrences. Mr. Bailey tells us that "Seven generations back, circa 1680, Thomas Roberts a 'Welshman of property and beauty,' settled in Waterford, where he married, and was the father of Thomas Roberts, who inherited considerable property from his parent, and exercised the profession of an architect. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Sarah Bowles, a relative of Alderman Heavens, whose tomb is in the cathedral. This lady died early. Thomas dying in 1775 left many children. One, Samuel, was grandfather of Samuel Ussher Roberts, C.B., a Commissioner of Public Works, Dublin; another, John, called 'honest John Roberts,' was a great grandfather of Lord Roberts of Kandahar; and a daughter, Mary, whose grand-daughter, Ellen Grahm (a lady who possessed all the noble qualities of her grandfather, 'honest John'), was married to William Kertland, grandson of Moses Kertland, Esq., a landed proprietor of Cheshire and Warwickshire."

The name of the second wife of this handsome gentleman is not mentioned. But, any way, his son "Honest John," born in 1712, an architect, married in 1741 the daughter of Major Santelle without the major's consent, which was not, however, necessary to ensure the fortune or happiness of the young couple. The story goes on:—"Now it happened that the Santelles when in France were acquainted with the Chenevix family, a name associated with huguenot martyrology, and a Chenevix was at hand who willingly and gladly extended his friendship and influence to the daughter of his friend and her husband. This was the Right Rev. Richard Chenevix (whose father fell at Blenheim), who, when chaplain to the English Embassy at the Hague in 1728, commended himself to the Ambassador, afterwards Earl of Chesterfield, who, on his appointment to be Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland some sixteen years later, raised Chenevix to the episcopal bench. . . . A new palace was to be built, and John was to be appointed architect. The Bishop obtained for him, on most favourable terms, a lease of the old palace opposite the cathedral, where John and his wife lived happily for fifty years. The young architect rose steadily in public estimation, and the tide of prosperity flowed in on him. . . . A number of the mansions about Waterford were built by him. At the age of eighty-four he continued to see after his business. His good wife survived him four years. They had twenty-one children, of whom only eight attained maturity. The Bishop, who died in 1779, never lost his interest in 'honest John Roberts,' and when his eldest son John was old enough he undertook to teach him Latin, and so continued until he entered the university. This youth, the Rev. John Roberts, became rector of Kill St. Nicholas, Co. Wat rford, and in 1785 was a minor canon of St. Patrick's, Dublin. His son, Sir Abraham Roberts, K. C. B., was father of Lord Frederick Sleigh Roberts, G. C. B., of Kandahar. Another son, Sir Samuel Roberts, C. B., and Thomas, were naval officers." The Welshman "of beauty" thus founded a family which has done good service to the State and promises to do more, and which reflects honour on Ireland.—" Army and Navy Gazette."

Lord Roberts was, on Oct. 23, presented with the freedom of the burgh of Wick, in Caithaness-shire. About twenty army veterans, most of them retired, formed a guard-of-honour. Lord Roberts referring to what had been said about his military services, said those services would have been impossible but for the bravery and devotion of the soldiers with whom he was associated. Among these soldiers he would always remember with pride the 72nd and 92nd Highlanders and their gallant behaviour at Cabul and Candahar. Lord Roberts was afterwards entertained at a banquet and replied to the toast of "Our Youngest Burgess."

THE POWERS, JAPAN, AND COREA.

Russia, France, and Germany are said to be about to hand the Tokio Government identical communications, taking note and asking for the fulfilment of the Japanese promise in regard to the evacuation of the Liautung Peninsula :—

The evacuation is to take place within three months after the payment by China of 30,000,000 taels, is not be made by Japan dependent upon the conclusion of the commercial treaty between the two countries, and freedom of navigation through the Formosa Channel is to be assured.

The *Standard's* Viena correspondent learns from St. Petersburg that in the Russian Ministries of War and Marine great activity is being displayed, in contemplation of an energetic policy in the East. Russia considers that she has good claims to assume the protectorate of Corea.

A Yokohama telegram announces positively that the Queen of Corea was murdered by Japanese, that the Minister, Viscount Miura, was implicated in the affair, and that his Excellency and suite are now returning to Japan under an escord of gendarmes.

It is announced that the resistance of the Black Flags to the Japanese occupation of Formesa is at an end, the rebels having surrendered on the flight of their leader.

With reference to the discussion in Japan and the United States of a project for the establishment of direct communication between the two countries by way of the Pacific, with a view to the importation of American cotton for consumption in the Japan mills, a German paper now confirms the statement that it is intended to run a line of Japanese steamers from Kobe and Yokohama to a Mexican port, connection with the Gulf ports of the American cotton belt being completed by means of the Tehuantepec Railway and Gulf vessels. The Osaka Cotton Spinning Company is said to be the chief promoter of the undertaking. It is hoped that the vessels will also be able to take back iron from Northern Mexico to Japan.

The French Government has recently published the details of the negotiations between Japan and the Governments of France, Russia, and Germany on the subject of the cession of the Liautung Peninsula.

By its latest Note the Japanese Government agrees to reduce to 30,000,000 taels the special indemnity for the retrocession of the peninsula and to complete the evacuation within three months of the payment of the indemnity. It recognises that the Formosa Channel is beyond its exclusive control, and binds itself not to hand over Formosa and the Pescadoros to any other Power.

It is announced from St. Petersburg that the Rurik, the most powerful commissioned cruiser in the world, and two other ships of war, have been ordered to reinforce the Russian Pacific squadron, which has been ordered to the coasts of Corea.

THE French Senate and the Chamber of Deputies re-assembled on Oct. 22. In the Senate the Vice-President pronounced a eulogium on the troops who had taken part in the Madagascar Expedition, and M. Brisson, the President of the Chamber, spoke in glowing terms of the courage, perseverance, and endurance displayed by the soldiers, who had achieved a brilliant success under unexpected hardships and difficulties.—In consequence of the rejection by the Budget Committee of a credit of 3,500,000f. for the construction of warships, in addition to the vote of 75,000,000f. already allotted for that purpose, M. Pelletan, the Reporter of the Naval Budget, tendered his resignation. It appears, however, that five out of the seven and a-half million francs required as a supplementary vote for naval construction are to be granted after all—The celebration of the centenary of the Institute began in Paris on Oct. 24.—M. Edmond Magnier, Senator for the Var and ex-editor of the *Evenement* was sentenced, on Oct. 19, to a year's imprisonment for receiving 87,500f. from the late Baron Reinach as a bribe for promoting in the Var General Council a scheme for the Southern Railway. M. Magnier has appealed.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Herrington Road, London, England.

THE SULTAN AND THE POWERS.

IT was announced, on Oct. 19, that official confirmation had reached the Foreign Office of the issue of the Sultan's Irade granting the reforms demanded by the Powers. The "Standard's" correspondent in Constantinople says the official announcement of the scheme agreed upon between the Porte and the Powers does not mention the Armenians or the Powers, nor the Committee of Control or the High Commissioner. The general opinion, he says, is that the whole problem must soon be reopened: but all parties are glad of a temporary respite. The principal new points in the scheme are the appointment of a High Commissioner with a Christian lieutenant as Committee of Control, the formation of a mixed body of police and gendarmerie in each vilayet, the inspection of prisons by judicial inspectors, the collection of taxes by persons, elected by the inhabitants, and a yearly inquiry by officials from Constantinople into any abuses in the new administration. The "Times" correspondent says that, though nothing is mentioned in the official publication about control, the Porte has informed the Ambassadors that the application of the reforms will be supervised by a Commission with a Mahommedan president and Mahommedan and Christian members in equal proportion. If carried out the reforms will vastly impove the condition of the Christian population. The names of the proposed Commissioners have been submitted privately to the Ambassadors, who highly approve them; but the correspondent is doubtful whether they will be readily accepted by the Sultan. The Ambassadors of the Six Great Powers in Constantinople have addressed a collective communication to the Armenian Patriarch, soliciting his good offices to put a stop to the Armenian agitation. The Turkish Grand Vizier has sent a letter to Shakir Pasha, the "Imperial High Commissioner" for Armenia, instructing him to watch scrupulously over the execution of the reforms and to report to the Government. The British, French, and Russian Ambassadors have warned the Porte that the appointment of officials to carry out the scheme will be jealously scrutinised.

The Sultan is showing remarkable vigour in repressing his opponents and it is reported that on Saturday fifty members of the Young Turkish Party were arrested and summarily executed.

Fresh disturbances between Mussulmans and Christans are reported from Ismid. It is said that an active revolutionary propaganda is being prosecuted among the Armenians in the districts of Adana and Aleppo, and that arms are being imported.

The Sultan has granted £50 from his privy purse to the family of Major Servet Boy, who was killed in the riot of Sept. 30.

The "Daily Telegraph's" "Vienna correspondent says that open rebellion is feared in Constantinople and the Sultan lives in abject terror.

With reference to the Sultan's action against the leaders of the Young Turkish Party, the "Standard's" Constantinople correspondent learns that all those who were arrested at the School of Medicine were, after trial, taken in a man-of-war's boat out into the swiftest current and dropped overboard. These repressive measures have, our correspondent adds, entirely broken the spirit of the Turkish revolutionaries.

The "Times'" Cairo correspondent says the troubles in Turkey, while naturally exciting great interest in Egypt, have produced no strong expression of public feeling. The Christians are blamed in some of the native papers for causing the disturbances, but, on the other hand, articles are published strongly advocating reforms in Turkey. The more intelligent natives are shrewed enough to contrast the advantages of their lot under a reformed Government with that of their fellow-Mohammedans under despotic rule in Turkey. Recent events have inflicted a blow on the prestige of the Sultan, and even his religious influence has been weakened. The Egyptians are now realising that they have little to hope or fear from the Sultan, and the idea is likely to grow until it produces a severance of every bond of union with their suzerain.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, OCT. 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J Lang, B C S	Capt M A Kerr
Mr J W Cherry, M	Surg-Major W H Quicke
Mr H Moberly, M	Asst-Surg G C Ringrow

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E C S George, C I E, B C S, 6 mos	Mr H E M James, Bo CS, 4 mos 7 days
Mr G R Dampier, B C S, 2 mos	Col M Protheroe, C B, C S I, till Jan 4, 1896
Mr St Q Byrne, B, 1 mo	Major C F S Alban, 3 mos
Mr H P Phillips, B, 6 mos	Capt H F Chesney, 7 days
Mr W Michell, B, till end of Feb, 1896	Capt W C R Stretton, 12 mos
Mr E C Primrose, B, 6 mos	Lieut W R B Colan, 3 mos
Mr I Drysdale, B, 3 mos	Surg-Capt L J Pisani, commuted to 18 mos
Mr J H A Ivens, B, till Oct 22, 1896	P A
Mr T S Hamilton, Bo CS, 6 days	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Sir A P McDonell, KCSI, B C S	Major A C Bruce
Mr H J McIntosh, BCS	Capt A H McMahon, CIE
Mr J V Sharpe, B	Capt H L Roberts
Mr W Conman, B	Capt H M Jackson
Mr T R Barwick, B	Capt F J B Campbell
Mr H C A Goodall, B	Lieut H J L Anderson
Mr C W J Ford, B	Lieut L C Jones
Mr A Joyce, M	Lieut C H Stuart
Mr L L Wickham, M	Lieut A L Beaumont
Mr W G Kirkman, M	Surg-Col W T Martin
Mr W J Howard, Bo	Surg-Capt C R M Green
Mr F L Sprott, Bo	Sub-Condr B C Taylor

INDIA OFFICE, OCT. 18.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India :—

Indian Staff Corps.—Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.—W B Ferris, A F Barrow, CMG, H C E Lucas, A R Porter, E C Kellie.—Captains to be Majors.—F G Pollock, G P M Prichard, R F Clothier, H Lawson, K S Davison.—Lieutenants to be Captains.—C H Lewis, A McConaghey, E M Jackson, E H W Watson, H V Bradley, R T Crichton, G De S Barrow, R G Burton, H T H Hay, W M Cubitt, J B Chatterton, D D Baynes, Hon H D Napier, H Clowes, F Tweddell, H C Bernard, R H Dewing, H J Jones, J P Hill, C G Prendergast, C G Carnegy, R F C Gordon, W I Ryder, S M Edwardes, D S O; L C Dunsterville, D J C Macnabb, G M Evans, F P Young, G M Audain, A W Newbold, and R L Goodenough.—To be Lieutenants.—Lieut F G A Wimberley, from the South Wales Borderers; Lieut J McK T Hogg, from the Royal Berkshire Regt; Sec Lieuts R L Benwell, from the 2nd Dragoon Guards; N B G Strong, from the 21st Hussars; G H Badcock, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry, and R Hawkes.

Bengal Medical Establishment.—Surgeon-Lieutenants to be Surgeon-Captains.—P B Haig, T W A Fullerton, R H Maddox, E V Hugo, M D; H G Melville, A O Hubbard, C G R Scott, H A Smith, D R Green, G McI C Smith, H M Earle, J G Hulbert.

Madras Medical Establishment.—Surgeon-Lieutenants to be Surgeon-Captains.—P C Gabbett and J L Macrae.

Bombay Medical Establishment.—Surgeon-Lieutenants to be Surgeon-Captains.—F E Swinton, S H Burnett, and T Jackson.

Bengal Subordinate Medical Establishment.—To be Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant.—Assist-Surg, First Class, T Baptist.

Madras Subordinate Medical Establishment.—To be Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain. Senior Assistant-Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant.—S E Carrapiett. To be Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant.—Assist-Surg, First Class, H Tallent.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the following officers to the Half-Pay List :—

Indian Staff Corps.—Lieuts L H Walker and G Moberly.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the following officers :—

Indian Staff Corps.—Lieut Cols G R Hodgson and S R Rawlinson, D S O; Capt R P S Barnett, Half-Pay List; Lieut M R Hunter.

Bengal Infantry.—Major-Gen J R B Atkinson.

Bombay Medical Establishment.—Bgde-Surg-Lieut-Col A Barry, M D.

Bengal Subordinate Medical Establishment.—Senior Assistant-Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captains.—J Hamilton and G. A. Hottinger.

RUSSIA, ENGLAND, AND THE PAMIRS.

THE *Daily Chronicle* is officially informed that the full reports of the arrangements entered into between the Russian and British Governments as to the new Pamir frontier have now been received at the India Office, and that there is every belief that the frontier accepted by our Commissioner, Col. Gerard, is of the most satisfactory kind under the circumstances :—

The ratification of the agreement will not take place for several months yet, and certainly not until Col. Gerard returns to England. Col. Gerard was for many years military attache at St. Petersburg and is well known to the Czar, who asked him to visit St. Petersburg after the Pamir question was settled. It is a long journey from the borders of Afghanistan to the Russian capital, but whenever Col. Gerard is heard from he gives indication that he has been received with much friendliness. Col. Gerard is not expected to reach London for another two months, as he will stay in St. Petersburg, at the express wish of the Czar, for some time.

THE FEDERAL IDEA.

A CHAT WITH SIR FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.

SIR FREDERICK YOUNG is seventy-eight years of age, but impresses one as being much nearer fifty-eight. His long span of years covers momentous developments in the history of the Empire, for whose unity he has laboured so hard and so disinterestedly—if, that is, a man can properly be said to be disinterested who gets untold gratification as his reward. Sir Frederick Young has been one of the enthusiasts in regard to the Imperial Federation idea. His voice and pen have been employed on its behalf for long years, and if so much has not been heard of him as of others, he has none the less been an ardent and a consistent worker, where others have been talkers only or coquettes with the great cause. Sir Frederick has just published a little book embodying a scheme for Imperial Federation, by Mr. Granville Cunningham, a Canadian, and the steps he is known to be taking to bring the scheme to the notice of those in high places invests with peculiar interest just now a chat which a representative of the "Home News" enjoyed a few days ago with Sir Frederick within the congenial walls of the Royal Colonial Institute, of which he was one of the founders, and is, perhaps, the most active spirit, notwithstanding the octogenarianism in sight.

"How long is it since you first took up the idea of Federation, Sir Frederick?"

"About a quarter of a century. In 1869 I was present at the well-remembered Cannon-street meetings, from which this Institute dates its rise. Subsequently, in 1873, there were meetings on the subject at the Westminster Palace Hotel. I became deeply interested in the movement in connection with my late friend, Mr. de Labilliere, who focussed my ideas about it. He and I worked at it very earnestly in those years. In 1876 I published a volume on Imperial Federation. My views as to the expediency and desirability of having a federal system for the whole Empire matured very rapidly. I recollect making the suggestion that what was wanted was the "expansion" of the British Constitution, and it is noteworthy, perhaps, that "expansion" was the very word used by Prof. Seeley in dealing with the question of the Empire a little later. In 1883, when the Imperial Federation League was established by the late Mr. Forster, I became an active member of that body. At the meeting at which the League was founded Mr. Forster became chairman, and was good enough to insist that I should be associated with him in the conduct of the League."

Sir Frederick here took from his pocket-book a small piece of printed paper carefully preserved on cardboard. It is a report of the proceedings at the inaugural gathering referred to, and he proudly pointed to Mr. Forster's tribute to himself. "Mr. Forster, in accepting the chair," runs the extract, "said he could not do so without the assistance of Mr. Young, who, through evil report and good report, and, what was worse, no report at all, had stood by the cause of federation for so many years."

"I reassure those words," said Sir Frederick. "The League, you know, lasted for nine years, and after doing a great educational work, came to an end through the inability of its members to look at the subject in a practical way from the same standpoint. It was united in regard to principle; it split into atoms directly any scheme was suggested. We thus arrived at a veritable "impasse" and it was deemed best that the League should be broken up before its dissensions did harm to the cause it had so strenuously advanced. With great reluctance and regret I became practically one of the instruments by which dissolution was accomplished."

"And what evidence have you, Sir Frederick, that the movement is not virtually as dead as the League itself?"

"At the moment we certainly seem to be stationary, but we must not be misled by that into believing that the movement does not live. The period between the defeat of the late Government and the development of the policy of their successors has not been a favourable one for doing anything in the matter. I am, however, very much impressed with one thing and that is the sympathy which seems to have been excited everywhere with this new Navy League. That League is a different thing altogether from the Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee, and seems to me to have within itself the nucleus of true federal principles. It at any rate is on the right track, whilst in my opinion the Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee is on the wrong."

"What are your ideas of the lines on which Imperial Federation should be realised?"

"Generally speaking, they are those of Mr. Granville Cuningham—namely, a Federal Parliament representing the whole Empire and local Parliaments representing the component parts of that Empire. I believe that at no very distant date the County Councils will themselves become a sort of local Parliament, a development which would assist the Federal idea immensely. I look to Mr. Cuningham's scheme as an admirable skeleton for the end in view. You know my maxim is 'Government of the Empire by the Empire for the Empire.' To realise this a representative system under which the Colonies were associated with the Mother Country in the government of the Empire, would be necessary. This would involve a strict definition of local and Imperial interests which would have to be dealt with by local and Imperial Legislatures respectively. My object on republishing Mr. Cuningham's scheme now is to show the Press and the public that there is a definite plan in existence. I take the more interest in Mr. Cuningham's scheme because, with certain modifications in regard to detail, it is the very scheme which I should have worked out for myself had I proceeded to put my ideas into shape. If that scheme could be put into the hands of a Gladstone, anxious to do something in the matter, there would be little difficulty in turning it into an Act of Parliament."

"Do you find the idea of Imperial Federation much supported by leading statesmen, Sir Frederick?"

"As a theory, yes. But they have unfortunately not got the courage of their opinions. The great complaint I make is that they are so terribly afraid of committing themselves to anything like a complete expansion of our Constitution. What seems to me to be a serious evil and trouble is that statesmen talk so freely out of office and encourage high hopes which they do nothing in office to realise. They sympathise warmly, but as soon as they get into a position in which they could advance the movement they give it the cold shoulder. The remedy for this, no doubt, is to create a vast body of public opinion to which they must give ear. That is my object. I desire to educate public opinion."

"Would you not, then, advise the formation of a new League to carry on the work of that which died a couple of years ago?"

"There has been much talk of a new League, but, personally, with my experience of the old one to go upon, I do not think a new League would do any good. The time is not quite ripe for it. We should go on paving the way, until a real reason arises why a new League should be formed. At present I see none."

"Do I glean, Sir Frederick, that you have any great faith in the ultimate realisation of the Federal idea?"

Sir Frederick glanced at me as though I had asked him if he were a heathen or a Nihilist

I have the most profound conviction that the great work will be carried to a successful issue. Rome was not built in a day, and great constitutional changes cannot be made in a moment. If they could they would not prove lasting. Success may not come in my time, but that it will come and that it will be for the good of the British race and of mankind I have no doubt whatever."

"A final question, Sir Frederick. Do you take cognisance of India in your dreams on this great question—the question of the future for Britain and the whole human family?"

"I always decline to associate India with any schemes of Imperial Federation. India is not a country to be included in a federal system. Under such a system India would still be governed more or less as she is now. A thousand years hence India may have a Government or Parliament of her own, but the whole question is too vast, perhaps too dangerous, to be discussed now. However much we may respect India and her peoples—and I yield to none in that respect—I can see no way of governing them satisfactorily except as at present, though, no doubt, modifications will be necessary in the system as they advance in our civilisation. I am a profound believer in the dictum of Charles James Fox that 'Representation is the sovereign remedy from every evil,' but that dictum will have to be applied to India with extraordinary care and discretion, and at the moment the idea of an Indian Parliament is the veriest chimera—as much of a chimera as, in my opinion, is the notion of the re-unity of the whole of the English-speaking peoples under one government. The notion of including the United States under the British Crown seems to me to be little better than farcical. They have had independence too long to permit any such scheme to work."

LORD RIPON, on Oct. 19, opened the new building erected for the Cambridge Training College for Women Teachers, at a cost of £10,000:—Addressing a large gathering of educationalists Lord Ripon maintained that the work the college had been doing for the past ten years was of the highest importance in connection with the education of the country. The demand for teachers was such that they could not hope to supply it satisfactorily unless they realised that teaching was an art. It was not merely knowledge that was wanted, but the skill to impart it. He trusted the great question of secondary education would be dealt with before long, and that they would soon see the report of the Royal Commission.—Sir John Gorst, M.P., said he hoped when the report appeared the masses would be so convinced of the national importance and urgency of secondary education that they would give the impetus to the Executive Government which was necessary to get it to act.

THE FUTURE OF MADAGASCAR.

THE treaty with the Queen of Madagascar is not expected to reach the Government till Nov. 8, and though its tenour is, of course, known to Ministers they cannot lay it before Parliament until the document is in their possession. The vessels chartered for bringing back the troops will be at Mojanga by Nov. 15, and the embarkations are to be terminated by Dec. 5. Meanwhile (says a *Times'* telegram) a painful impression has been caused by the mortality on board the Ville de Metz, which arrived at Algiers, on Oct. 22, with invalided soldiers. There were ninety-three deaths on the voyage from Mojanga, twenty of which occurred after the vessel had passed Port Said. These latter are attributed to the cold weather in the Mediterranean and the want of warm clothing. The *Times'* special correspondent, writing from Antananarivo, on Oct. 4, says the anti-European feeling as the French approached was intense. "The mob murdered and mutilated the French prisoners, and intended to massacre the English in the mission hospital."—A French scientific expedition is to be sent to Madagascar.—M. Brunet, in the *Matin*, calls upon the French Government to make no more grants to foreigners in the Island.—The Bishop of Madagascar (the Rev. Kestrell Cornish) hopes to reach London on Nov. 22.

SIR W. H. RUSSELL AND THE BALACLAVA CHARGE.

SIR W. H. RUSSELL, in a letter stating inability to attend the banquet to Balaclava survivors in Birmingham, says:—"It is eminently fitting that Birmingham, which forged the "fulmina belli," should cherish those who wielded them so well on historic battlefields, and I should have been much gratified if I could have met face to face the survivors of those fearless horsemen whose great feats of arms on that ever-memorable 25th of October, forty-one years ago, I was privileged to behold and vainly endeavoured to describe. I am not to be classed among the survivals of the fittest, but the worthiest of the veterans at your hospitable board will own that he knew comrades good as himself who rode with him as, under Scarlett, he hewed his way through gross blocks of Russian dragoons, or made right for the enemy's guns, in the heroic blunder of the charge of the Light Brigade, who passed away long ago almost without any token of their countrymen's regard and admiration. I hope and believe, if it ever comes to one of my own calling to have to record the deeds of our soldiers on such a day, he will be able to thrill the heart of our country with pride at the progress of its sons, and to tell those at home that the leaders were soldiers who knew what war was, and were not merely magnificent mistakes. I wish every success to the commendable effort you men of Birmingham are making to atone for the natural indifference to past services in times of mortal trial of which our veteran soldiers have had to complain.

THE STOKES INCIDENT.

KING LEOPOLD has recently received in audience Mr. H. B. Greene, Q. C., M. P., who represents the interests of the late ex-missionary and trader. Great Britain claims that Capt. Lothaire shall be put on his trial, and that an indemnity of 1,000,000f. shall be awarded the family of the victim. Germany is supporting the British claim. The *North German Gazette* of Oct. 22, published a long statement by Dr. Stuhlmann, the German explorer, defending the late Mr. Stokes against the charges preferred against him in a Brussels journal, and expressing the opinion that he was put to death because the Congo State authorities feared his commercial competition. Two Belgian papers *La Gazette* and *La Reforme* have expressed their horror at the revelations published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the murder of the unfortunate Stokes. *L'Etoile Belge*, however, whose articles on the Congo are well known to be inspired by M. Van Eetvelde, the Secretary of State for the Congo, seems to consider that nothing new has been brought to light.

THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

THE following is a list of the candidates selected in 1894 who are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have shown a competent knowledge of the subjects of the final examination :—

Name.	Presidency or Division of Presidency to which assigned.	Marks obtained.
Yusuf-Ali, Abdullah ibn Khan Bahadur	N-W Provinces	1778
Pim, Alan William	N-W Provinces	1768
Ramchandji, Pirozo K	Madras	1684
Chand, Diwan Tek	N-W Provinces	1634
Leslie-Jones, Leycester Hudson	N-W Provinces	1614
Sheepshanks, Richard	Bengal	1589
Ghosal, Jotsanath	Bombay	1541
Berthoud, Charles Henry	N-W Provinces	1528
Percival, Philip Edward	Bombay	1516
Hart, Sidney George	Bengal	1478
Banerji, Albion Rookmun	Madras	1419
Wood, Richard Boardman	Madras	1415
Willimott, Andrew Beauchamp	Madras	1411
Moore, Harry Christopher	Burma	1406
Trotman, Clement Newsham	Bengal	1403
Hailey, William Malcolm	N-W Provinces	1397
Tyler, Hector Granville Sutherland	N-W Provinces	1396
Clarke, Robert Thomas	N-W Provinces	1389
Withers, John Herbert	N-W Provinces	1367
Stephenson, Hugh Lansdown	Bengal	1359
Oakden, Ralph	N-W Provinces	1333
Stevinson, John Sandbach	N-W Provinces	1339
Coupland, Herbert	Bengal	1303
Hussanally, Ali Ahmed	N-W Provinces	1317
Fox, Hugh McElroy	N-W Provinces	1317
Hodson, Thomas Callan	Bengal	1299
Bry

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 8.

Macnamara, Capt, Bombay, R A, on leave, from Belgaum.
Rowlandson, Lieut, Bombay, 26th Baluch Regt, on furlough, from Quetta.
Tyler, Major, R E, on Inspection duty, from Kirkee.
Davidson, Lieut, Madras, R A, on duty, from Ellichpoor.
Maclean, Surgn-Major, Madras, A M S, on leave, from Belgaum.

NOVEMBER 9.

Carington-Smith, Capt, Bombay, 2nd R Dubn Fus, on duty, from Quetta.
Wright, Capt, Punjab, 11th Bengal Lancers, on furlough.
Dabsil, Lieut, Punjab, Devon Regt, on leave, from Peshawur.
Howell-Jones, Lieut, Punjab, R A, on leave, from Rawalpindi
Damania, Surgn-Major, Bombay, 22nd B I, off duty, from Mian Meer.
Scott, Surgn-Capt, Bombay, A M S, from Karachi.
Errington, Capt, Bombay, 8th B I, on leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 7.

Gilchrist, Lt-Col, Hyd Contgt, 3rd Lancers, from furlough, to Bolarum.

NOVEMBER 8.

Macnab, Surgn-Major, Madras, A M S, on leave.

NOVEMBER 9.

Betham, Major, Bengal, 16th Lancers, on probations, to Lookow.
Kwart, Capt, Punjab, Comst Dept, on leave, to England.
Wright, Capt, Punjab, 11th Bengal Lancers, on furlough, to England.
Widdecombe, Lieut, Bombay, 16th B I, off leave, to Ahmedabad.
Doyle, Surgn-Major, Hyd Contgt, 1st Infy, on furlough, to Europe.
White, Major, Madras, 2nd Welsh Regt, on leave, to England.
Guthrie, Surgn-Capt, Madras, I M S, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th November, 1895.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Tuesday and Thursday, at 8-30 p.m., 10 inch R. M. L. Gun Drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Tuesday and Thursday, at 8-30 p.m., 10 inch. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

2. Lieut. A. J. Pelly, R.A., having been placed on the sick list 2nd Lieut. L. Penny will perform the duties of officiating Adjutant.

By Order,
L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut, R.A.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th November, 1895.

1. The drill, &c., for the week will be as follows:—

COMPANY DRILLS.

(1) A Company.—At 5 p.m. to-day (Monday) 11th and Thursday 14th in the compound of the St. Peter's Boys School, Mazagon.

(2) B Company.—At 5-15 p.m. to-day (Monday) 11th and Wednesday 13th in the J. J. Hospital compound.

(3) F Company.—At 8 p.m. to-day (Monday) 11th in the compound of St. Mary's College Byculla and at 7 a.m. on Wednesday 13th next St. Andrew's Church, Bandora.

(4) Byculla School.—At 4-15 p.m., to-day (Monday) 11th and Wednesday 13th instant.

(5) Cath. High School.—At 3-45 p.m. on Tuesday 12th and Thursday 14th instant.

(6) Byculla Scottish School.—At 4 p.m. on Friday 15th instant.

(7) St. Mary's College.—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday 12th and 7-15 a.m. on Thursday 14th instant.

(8) Recruits Drill.—At 5 p.m. on Friday 15th on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

BATTALION PARADE.

(9) Parade Ground (Gokhawa mal).—At 4-30 p.m. on Saturday 16th instant. Commanding Officer's parade.

2. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Corpl. G. F. Lund, B Company from 7th November, 1895, to 1st April, 1896.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to 'A' Company:—No. 3724 Vol. J. E. Brennan.

4. The following promotions will take effect in I. Company from this date:—

Lce. Corpl. O. Roberts to be Corporal vice Corpl. W. Pringle resigned.

Lce. Corpl. R. Carpenter to be Corporal vice Cadet H. Laxton, resigned.

Cadet E. Nesbit to be Lce. Corpl. vice O. Roberts promoted Cadet G. Nesbit to be Lce. Corpl. vice R. Carpenter promoted.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

POONA DISTRICT ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL R. B. H. BLUNDELL, Commanding Poona District.

Poona, Friday, 8th November, 1895.

Leave.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to England on leave on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by the Lieut.-Gen. Commanding the Forces, Bombay:—Lt E A Butler 2nd Lieut and York L I, He will travel to the Port of embarkation at the public expense under para 319 (1) A R I, Vol X part II.

Dress.—It is notified for information that Summer clothing is in wear at Poona between Reveille and tattoo officers from out stations are requested to conform.

Hutting Money.—Attention of Officers Comg Corps concerned is invited to Dist Order No 1091 of 30th ultimo with a request that the applications therein referred may be submitted as soon as possible.

Moves.—The undermentioned convalescents will be despatched to rejoin their Corps:—Dr F Cornish, Royal Fusiliers; Privates G Toney, G Webb, L Lonkey, R Eden, H Morris, T Gohns, H Spencer, G Topham, and G Luker, Royal Fusiliers.

H E the Viceroy's Visit.—Para 2 of Station Order No. 681 of the 8th instant, is hereby cancelled.

Guards of Honour and Escorts.—A Guard of Honor consisting of 100 Rank and File with the Queen's color and band under a Captain and 2 Subalterns of the North Lancashire Regt

Guard and Escort.—A Guard of 2 N C Officers and 12 Sepoys of the 25th Bombay Rifles will mount at the residence (Manefield Lodge) of his Highness the Raja of Kolhapur from this date, during his stay in Poona.

H. An escort of 1 N C Officer and 3 Sowars will be detailed by O C 2nd Bombay Lancers from this date, to accompany His Highness when he goes out.

Medical.—Asst Surg H R Rouche having reported his arrival for duty is appointed to the subordinate medical charge of the Section Hospital, Wanowrie, vice Asst Surg Rodrigues, relieved.

Equitation.—The undermentioned officers will attend a course of Equitation commencing at Kirkee on Monday, the 21th inst, from 8-15 a m daily except Thursday and Sunday:—Surg Lieut, R F Standage, I M S; A F W King, I M S; A Hooton, I M S; and Lieut A F D C Stuart, 25th Bo Rifles.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

379-95—In person—Ramanuchand Sawa and others vs Haskel Babajee Penker and others.

Postponed Long Causes.

319-94—Payne G and S—Nowrojee Hormusji vs Hybati Anandrao Kaikar—Jehangier Dorabji—Part heard.

Defended New Long Causes.

479-95—Payne G and S—Nassarwanjee Nowrojee vs Vazir-bibi—Khanderao and shripat.

411-95—Chaik W and S—Khunderao Narayen vs Madonrao Mahadewrao—In person.

437-95—Daphtary and F—Sadashiv Anant Dalavi and others vs Vishwanath Damodher and others.

449-95—Bicknell M and M—Maneckcoma Nagsey vs Soondrabai alias Dhunbai and others—Wadia and G.

Postponed Long Causes.

842-95—Hiralal and M—Bai Radha alias Jadoo vs Mathuradas Ramdas and others—Bicknell M and M.

886-95—Bicknell M and M—Mathuradas Ramdas and others vs Bai Radha alias Jadoo—Hiralal and M.

277-95—Hiralal and M—Govershandas Meghjee vs Adhibai and others—Pestonjee R and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BUDRODDIN TYABJEE.)

For Confirmation of the Report for Further Directions as to Costs.

449-89—Little and Co—Bhurshotam and others vs Krishnarao Wasudew.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

85-91—P N Pledger—Ramkrishna Balaji vs Tikaram Baldeo and others—Payne G and S—Part heard.

188-95—Dapthary and F—Moolchund Godhavdas vs L A Watkins—James Peace.

661-94—Little and Co—Venayek Ramchundra L and other vs Goroonath Bawa Bapoo Bawa—Chitnis M and M.

490-93—Tookoredas D and C—Hajee Osman Rahimula vs Bhicajee Jeejeebhoy—Nanu and H.

662-91—Lalgee D and Co vs Vinayek Vishnu Kane vs Pandoorang Hareo Vaidya and others—Dikshit and D.

475-93—Dhanjeebhoy Cursetjee and others vs Vinayak Vishnu Kane—Lalgee D and Co.

211-95—Hayward and Co—G G Volkart and others vs Noorbhoy Ismailjee—Brown and M.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act of 1870 and in the matter of Govt and Rai Shirinbai and others—(F A Little for Government and Craigie Lyon and O for the Collector)—Dikshit and D, and Ardeshir H and D, for Shirinbai and others, to the Collector—In person.

Petitions for Hearing.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Gokuldas Cullianjee Ahamednager Cotton Press Co Ld—Moolgee and R, and Hiralal and M—Premjee Cookerda—Petitioner—Mulgee and R.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Gokuldas Cullianjee Barsi Cotton Press Co Ld—Premjee Cookerda and others—Petitioners—Hiralal and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING or New JUDGE.)

Testamentary Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

1-95—Bhashanker and K—Vela Vahu alias Jivabhai and others vs Mulgee Chunjee and others—Nanu and H.

12-95—Atmaram H and D—Toolsidas Khimjee and others vs Bhagwadas Khimjee—Brown and M.

33-91—Little and Co—Goswami Shri Jivanlalgee Maharaj vs Goswami Shri Girdharlalgee Tricumjee Maharaj—Tayabjee and Co.

14-95—Tayabjee and Co—L W G Rivett Carnac vs Lakhmidas Valjee—Maneklal D and J.

Postponed Long Causes.

321-94—Mirja H K—Manathee Yunub bin Goolam Habib Mukey and others vs Mahamad Ismail bin Hajee Goomai Hajee and others—Jamardhan and A.

338-95—Wadia and Co—Hormusjee Jamsetjee Mehta vs Ruttonjee Jamasjee Mistry—Brown and M.

323-95—Brown and M—Hormusjee Jamasjee Mistry vs Hormusjee Jamsetjee Mistry—Wadia and G.

147-95—Tookoredas D and Co—Natoobhai Bhoja and another vs Jawerbai and others—Balkrishna V N K.

243-95—K J Mantri—Antonio Philip Faria and others vs Annoo Gonsalves—In person.

388-94—Bhaut and Co—Bhikhabai Rattonchand vs Pragjee Vaintjee—Mulgee and R.

527-93—Cowasjee B and Co—Tarachandas Raojee vs Purshotum Nagindas and others—Chitnis M and M.

630-92—K D Shroff—Haltmabai vs Begmahomed Hajee Abdool Karim Haji and others—In person.

544-94—Framjee M and M—Bai Aimai vs Balkrishna Jeta Narayan Haji Ardesir H and D.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain G S Simpson, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Megna, 753 tons, Captain T Thurston, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Ormidale, 2,301 tons, Captain B K Butler sailed on the 9th instant for London and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons Commander Russell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr H J Smith and 79 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henry Bolckow, 639 ton Captain G Jourdain, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 92 cases opium, 204 horses and 55 syces.

THE steamer Dunottar, 2,274 tons, Captain C M Mackenzie, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Cardiff, (8th October) with a cargo of 4,503 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain T Whitehead, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Karachi, (7th November) with a genral cargo, 3 horses and the following passengers:—Mr Ginsfood, Surg-Capt S Scott, Capt H C Smith, Col W L Greenstreet, Mr J L Johnston, 5 native gentlemen, Mr T J Raley, Mr Von Someran, 5 Sergeants, 3 women and children, 1 private and 318 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P and O Co's steamer Kaisar-i-Hind, 2,385 tons, Captain F H Seymour, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai (19th Oct.) via Intermediate ports, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Shanghai—Mrs Mackenzie. From Honkong—Mr Vasama From Kobe—Mr Wilson and 3 children, Rev and Mrs Stanford, Dr Taylor. From Singapore—Mr Slamwala, Mr J Monster. From Sydney—Mr Garthwaite, Mr, Wildeblood, Mr Anderson, Mr Tripp, Miss Coleman. From Melbourne—Mr Harrington. From Colombo—Mr Mellusn, Miss Dangela, Mr Forster, Mr Parets, Major Forbes, Madam Wangiee, Mrs Maller and infant, Mr Axiotrachi, Mrs Pari and infant, Dr Deane, Mr Hargrave, Mr Rosario, Mr C Abdool Cadir, Mr Alibhoy, Mr W Wilson and 50 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Henry Bolokow (s).	Jourdain	Busreh, Oct 28.
9	Dumottar (s)	Mackenzie ...	Cardiff, Oct 8.
	Kola (s)	Whitehead ...	Karachi, Nov 7.
	Dean (s)	Wilson	Bengkok, Oct 22.
10	Naderi (s)	McAllister ..	Jeddah, Oct 26.
	Carthage (s)	Bowes	London, Oct 17.
	Safari (s)	Lauhe	Zanzibar, Oct 27.
	Vi dubona (s)	Hellon	Triest, — ct 21.
	Kaiser-i-Hind (s) ..	Seamour	Shanghai, Oct 19.
	Zaire (Portuguese Transport)	Santas	Lisbon, Oct 21.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Clyde (s)	Weighell	Venice.
	Ormadale (s)	Butler	London.
10	Goa (s)	Simpson	Karachi.
	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi.
	Megna (s)	Thurston	Calcutta.
	Pachumba (s)	Jackford	Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Kola, for Karachi.
" Vetu, for Tuticorin and Colombo.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Shannon (s), 2050, Crewe
Ormidale (s), 2.05, Butler
City of Edinburg (s), 2292, France
Australia (s), 2321, Tait
Asia (s), 2337, Laird
Ehrenfels (s), 1747, Ziengenmayer
Rhenfels (s), 2184, Wilkins
Singapore (s), 2432, Saporiti
Florida (s), 2.50, Young
Bisagno (s), 1499, Dodero
Rosetta (s), 2039, Wright
LaSeyne (s), 1151, Etienne
Hoseinee (s), 991, Hughes
Akbar (s), 1440, Baldwin
Jubeda (s), 1711, Tyndall
Deepdale (s), 1650, Lorimer
Ariel (s), 1905, Usher
Aries (s), 1908, Disney
Aston Hall (s), 2254, MacFee
Clan Gordon (s), 1475, Stevenson
Glenmoor (s), 1983, Fair
St Enoch (s) 2746, Mundle
Turco (s), 2659

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Clive, Finny
H M S Amaze, Cave
H M S Plassey, Lezgart
H M S Hulk Tenasserim, Goodridge
H M S Sphinx, Taylor
Persepholis (Persian Gun Boat) Sterzel
Vasco da Gama (Portuguese Man-of-War), Amaral
Dhwara (Hired Transport), Mann

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
5 Karagola s .....Packham .....Rangoon, Oct 29.
Sidra s .....Humphries...Cardiff, Aug 30.

DEPARTURES.

November 5.—Steamers Muttra, Bancoora, Maroa and Ellora.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
6 Putiala s .... Pangoon.
Aglaia s .... Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 9.

FROM GLASGOW.

Australia s—120 cases whisky, D Cowasjee; 20 kegs chiraita, V Bhicka and Co.
Clan Gordon s—25 barrels lubricating oil, Jijeebhoy Jehangir and Co; 98 bales papers, S A S Dawood.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—250 kegs chemicals, D Dewachand; 25 cases school slates, M Karimbhoy; 4 cases silver plate glass, H Muhomedally; 100 cases school slates, M Peerkanjee.
Aston Hall s—165 cases candles, A Shaik Adum; 7 bales papers, G Claridge and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—2 casks whisky, Pudson and Co.
Shannon s—19 cases currants, E Cassoolje; 25 cases confectionery, Dinshaw Merwan; 82 cases oilmansores, &c, H N Za alli; 20 cases table salt and 114 packages oilmen-stores, &c, D Aswanjee; 45 packages paper, The "Times of India."

FROM ANTWERP.

Rhenfels s—242 cases winnowgliss, S Mamoojee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Australia s—143 cases medicine, John A Kirkbride and Co; 31 cases clocks, M Kamalsi and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 9.

FOR GLASGOW.

Asia s—15 000 cwts massoor, A Blaschock and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—214 cwts moura oil, Grade and Co; 150 cwts coiryarn, P Govindjee; 4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 200 bales wool, G Toolsidass.
City of Edinburgh s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—8 cwts ivory, N Amance.
Shannon s—7 hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 18 cwts kupella, R J Ratnagar; 25 cwts fishmaws, M Fukirbhoy; 6½ cwts fishmaws, M Nuthoo; 7¼ bales hides, M Shapurjee and Co; 12½ cwts gum, H Veerdhoro; 1 case shawls, J Ramlal.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—6,930 cwts gingellyseed and 3.3a cwts castorseed, John Fachiri; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ormidale s—2,400 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2 bales silkwaste, F Fischer and Co; 125 cwts gum, Eugene Meiffre.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rhenfels s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, A Blaschock and Co; 365 cwts myrallans, E Gomersay; 150 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsey and Co; 1,615 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 250 bales cotton, A Blaschock and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapur s—1,050 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rosetta s—125 cwts onion, S H Hoosbeg; 85 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rosetta s—75 bales twist, and 24 bales piece goods, Sassoon J David and Co; 700 twist, R Canjee and Co; 50 bales twist, and 10 bales piece goods, Lyon and Co; 99 bales twist, H M Bales Abdool Rehman; 233 bales twist, and 7 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 47 bales piece goods, David Sassoon and Co.

Condy's Fluid
Used in all Hospitals.
MARVELLOUS AS
CARGILE, LOTION, INJECTION
For Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Co dinements, and the cure of all Discharges. Also Snake Bites.
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere.
With 32 page Book of Directions.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this ☞

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
HAS NO EQUAL
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Colds, Coughs,
Influenza, and
SORE THROAT.

It will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE
World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

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BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.
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LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND MADRAS.
Sole Agents in the East for H. & F. PERRINS, London.
"THE LYNX" MILITARY BINOCULAR.
Price, including Substantial Solid Leather Regulation Case, Rs. 58.

"The Lynx" Military Binocular combines all the essential qualities of a good Military Glass—high power, portability, clearness of vision, and LARGE FIELD OF VIEW. It is specially manufactured to meet the Requirements of Officers of the Indian Military Forces. The body of the Binocular being *all* hard metal, it is well adapted for rough usage in the field. It is also fitted with jointed bars for adjusting the Glasses to the user's width of face.

Homocea
Touches the SPOT for
Rheumatism
and Lumbago.

IT is simply marvellous how quickly Homocea, if thoroughly rubbed in, stops the excruciating pains which accompanies these disorders, for

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instantly Touches the Spot. Homocea has thoroughly established its reputation as a pain reliever. It is not only an embrocation, but it is a household preparation of great merit, and whether in Earache, Toothache, Sprains, or Strains, it has only to be used to be fully appreciated. In Cuts and Burns the pain is stopped and healing sets in at once.

Sold, in two sizes, by all dealers in Medicine. INDIAN DEPOT (Wholesale & Retail), 27|28—2nd Line Beach, Madras.

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THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA
AND
DYSENTERY

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"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

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PETER MOLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN EXHIBITIONS.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from the unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "eructation," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

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This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W C.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft & pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE & FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, prevents HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is partcularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888.

"I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye. EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.," *Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.*"

WINDSOR CASTLE, Windsor, May 9, 1895.

COLONEL G. IVEY writes:—"Please send me another bottle of 'Koko.' I can conscientiously state that 'Koko' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked. Since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'Koko.'"

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes—"I have used KOKO for the Hair for years and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing for the hair."

From "The Pavilion."—Mr. HENRY WESTLAND, of Toole's Theatre, Strand, W.C., writes—"'Koko' will certainly arrest the falling off of the hair, strengthen and increase its growth."

Sold by all Chemists at 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. (English prices.)

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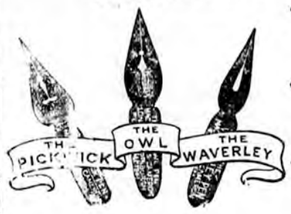

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FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM.
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HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
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DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which lastly quently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packets at 1s., 2s. 9d., 4s. 9d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½

BLAIR'S
GOUT
PILLS.
FOR
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA.
They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.
They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is their peculiar property that the first dose completely arrests the frequent tendency of these diseases to attack the heart, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.
Manufactured in England by Thomas Beecham, Chemist, Wigan, and sold at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box, of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World, and at Blair's Pill Depot, 533, Oxford Street, London, W.C.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fort

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

Agents: GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

ACTON & BORMAN'S

SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH.

In 3d. Packets And 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. Tins EVERYWHERE.

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

In Packets 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

ALSO

GENUINE EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.

"ROYAL PATENT" Flexible Glass Paper.

BLACK Black Leads, Knife Boards, &c.

72 SHOE LANE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1781.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD

For Infants & Invalids & The Aged

MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.

Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

S. & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S
Harness
Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff Brush, then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish which by a little rubbing with a soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
HARRIS'S
BRITISH
Polishing
Paste.
Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Metal Plate, Coach Glasses & Windows.

WATERPROOF.

In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.

MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION-

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

FOR Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rash &c.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK

REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 16.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE

IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,

Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH. STRENGTH. & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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OUR SPECIALITÈ

REAL RUSSIA LEATHER

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FINEST SELECTED SKINS.

THE OXFORD SHOE **Rs. 15.** | Cash or V. P. P. | BALMORAL LACED BOOT, **Rs. 20.**

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,

CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

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55 YEARS OF SUCCESS. GREAT PRIZE International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894.

ALCOOL DE MENTHE

58 AWARDS. 2 GOLD MEDALS, International Exhibition, Antwerp, 1894.

DE RICQLÈS

VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.

INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.

A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.

IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.

IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.

Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.

See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLÈS.

Apply to Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co. PARIS

Collects the **'FUR'** In **KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.**

BEFORE USE

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

AFTER USE

Placed In a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus" week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.

Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.

Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 38-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.

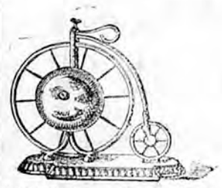
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,

LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

MARCKS & Co.'s (Ld.)

FINEST ELECTRO-PLATE,

BOMBAY AND POONA.



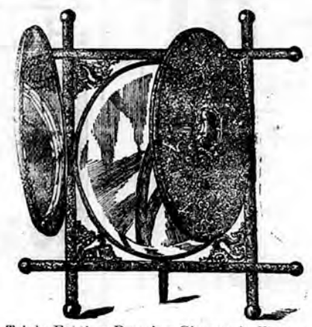
Call-bell, heavy Base, Electro-plate, Rs. 60.

Tea Set, Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 60.

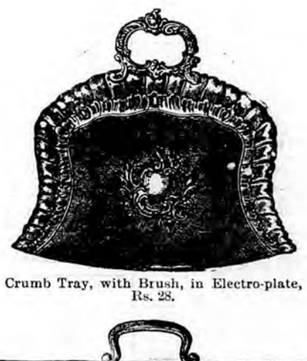
Claret Jug, Cut-glass, Electro-plated mount, Rs. 22.

Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 22.

Oblong Waiter, Porcelain Base, with Electo-plate mounts, Rs. 66.



Triple Folding Dressing Glasses, in Electro-plate Oxford Frames, Rs. 55.



Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 28.

Liquor Frame, Electro-plated mount, with Lock, Cut-glass Bottles, Rs. 95.

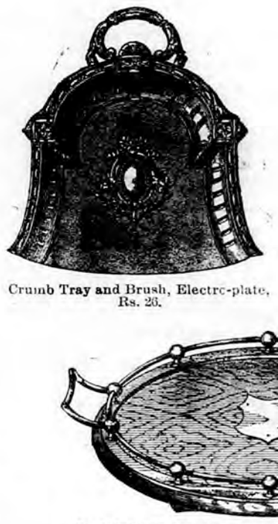
Field Bottle and 2 Glasses, in best Electro-plate, Rs. 25. Leather Sling case, Rs. 12.

Egg Frame, 4 Cups and 4 Spoons, Gilt inside, Rs. 18.

Egg Frame, 4 cups and Spoons, Salt and Pepper, Gilt inside, Rs. 45.

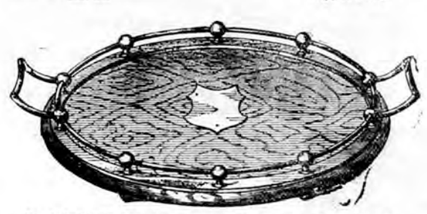
Tea Set, Pot, Cream Jug, and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 55.

Biscuit Box, polished Electo-plate, Rs. 18-8.



Crumb Tray and Brush, Electro-plate, Rs. 26.

Wine Jug (2 pints) frosted Electro-plate Top, Rs. 12.



Oval Oak Waiter, 19in., mounted, Electro-plate, Rs. 85.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

THE MOST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA.

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.

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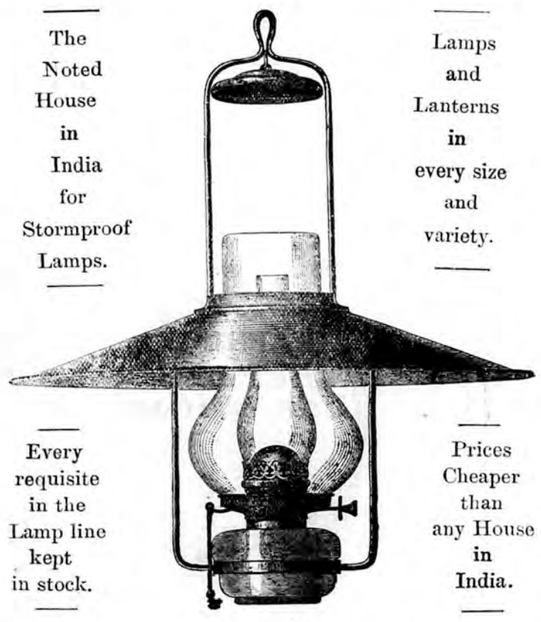

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